BEQUEST OF
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TORONTO, 1901.

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F. Mackenzie. J. Le Keux.

VIEW OF OXFORD, FROM THE ABINGDON ROAD.

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Edward Harris.

MEMORIALS

OF THE

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

OF

OXFORD.

BY

THE REV. JAMES INGRAM, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

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CONTENTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY AND CITY.

Walls of the city, their great antiquity, &c. ..... P. 1
The castle 2
Ross of Warwick 2
Other ancient authors who mention Oxford 3
Oxford in the Saxon times 3
— under the Norman kings....4
Henry III. in Oxford 5
The 'Provisions of Oxford' 4
Royal proclamation in Saxon, with an English translation of it ..6
Walter de Merton, chancellor ..7
The word UNIVERSITAS, *note*....7
Increased authority of the chancellor 8
Ancient municipal jurisdiction . 10
CHARTERS 11-14
Police 14
Population, &c. 15
City mace 16
ABSTRACT OF CHARTERS GRANTED TO THE UNIVERSITY 17-27
Charter of 29th Edward III. ..17
Agreement respecting the jurisdiction of the hundred of northgate 20
Agreement between the university and city 21
Charter of Henry IV. 1407 ...22
Charter of 13th Eliz. 1571 . 22-26
Dates of parliaments holden in Oxford 26
——— law terms kept 26
Comparative statement of the number of members of the university at different periods 26
Judge Blackstone's analysis of the great charter of 1635, 11th Car. I. 27
ABSTRACT OF CHARTERS GRANTED TO THE CITY 28-32
Charter of Henry II. 28
— 1st John, 1199.....29
— 41st Henry III. 1257 30
— 29th Edward I. 30
— 1st Edward III. 30
— 3rd James I. 31
— 16th Charles II. 32
Corporation reform act 32

ILLUSTRATIONS[a].

*General view of Oxford, from the hill on the Abingdon road *frontispiece*
Arms of the University 1
Fac-simile of Saxon manuscript 5
Head of the virger's and bedels' staves 9

[a] Those marked * are engraved on steel.

And a fifth established for Hebrew.....26
These five called regius professorships.....26
Additional endowments in the reign of James I.....26
Greek professor still limited to 40*l.* per annum 26
Act of 1 Edward VI. for dissolving chantries, &c. expressly designed to convert them to "good and godly uses," *note* 26
Regius professorship of modern history founded by George I. in 1724.....27
Design of this endowment, *note* 27
Twenty history scholars, part of the original foundation, to be appointed by the crown 27
Sir Henry Savile's lectures for geometry and astronomy, 1619..27
Sir William Sedley's lecture in natural philosophy, 1618 ...28
Dr. Thomas White's reader in moral philosophy, 1621 28
Camden's reader of histories ..29
Lecture in anatomy founded by R. Tomlins, esq. in 1623....29
A professorship of music by Dr. W. Heather.....29
Archbishop Laud's professorship of Arabic, 1636 30
The lord almoner's reader in Arabic 30
The professorship of poetry founded by Henry Birkhead, D.C.L. in 1708 30
Anglo-Saxon professorship by Dr. Rawlinson 31
Professorship of common law by Charles Viner, esq. in 1755...31
Clinical professorship founded by the earl of Lichfield, 1772 ..31
Professorships of anatomy, medicine, and chemistry, by Dr. George Aldrich, in 1803.... 31
Readers in experimental philosophy, mineralogy, and geology, endowed by George IV.....31
Professor of political economy by Henry Drummond, esq. in 1825.....31
— of Sanscrit by colonel Boden, as settled in 1830 31
Munificent bequest of sir Robert Taylor, for 'erecting a proper edifice and establishing a foundation for the teaching and improving the European languages' 27-32

ILLUSTRATIONS.

*East front from the corner of New college lane 1
The great doorway 1
The old schools from Nele 5
*Proscholium of the divinity school 9
Part of the west side of quadrangle 13
Passage from Radcliffe square.....16
*Interior of the divinity school 17
Pendants in ditto 17

Doorway of ditto 22
*Front of the theatre 23
*Tower and quadrangle 25
The Pomfret gallery 32

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

The university libraries previous to the time of sir Thomas Bodley 1-6
Lisle's library 1
Cobham's library 2
Duke Humphrey's library.....3
The divinity school 5
The convocation house 6
Sir Thomas Bodley 6-11
List of catalogues of the library from the first printed to the present time, *note* 10
Benefactors.....11, 12
The earl of Pembroke, 1629 ..11
Sir Kenelm Digby, 1633.....12
Archbishop Laud.....12
Selden, Tanner, &c.....12
Mr. Malone's collection 12
Mr. Gough's library 12
Mr. Douce's library.....13
Additions to the funds of the library 13
Purchases 14, 15
— library of J. P. D'Orville ...14
— manuscripts collected by E. D. Clarke 14
——— by the abbati canonici at Venice 14
— from the Meerman library at the Hague 14
— rabbinical collection of the Oppenheim family 14
— from the library of Richard Heber, esq.....14
— 50,000 academical dissertations.....15
An annual statement of purchases printed.....15
Portraits in the library 15
Librarians 15

ILLUSTRATIONS.

*Exterior of part of the library and divinity school 1
Duke Humphrey's library 1
Medal of sir T. Bodley 6
*Interior of library 9
The Douce museum 13
Part of the library, &c. from Exeter college garden 16

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

The art of printing introduced into England by William Caxton . . 1
— London, about 1475 2
— Oxford, 1478 3
— St. Alban's, 1480 3
List of the earliest specimens of Oxford printing, *note* 3
R. Atkyn's account of F. Corsellis 4
Antony à Wood's account of printing in Oxford, *note* 5
The Oxford press dormant from 1520 to 1585 6
All the other presses in England, except London, silent for the same period 6
A new press established in Oxford by the earl of Leicester in 1585 . 7
Joseph Barnes, the University printer, and his successors, *note* . . . 8
The first Greek and Hebrew publications 8
Employment of the Oxford press during the troubles of Charles I. 8
A patent granted to the university in 1632 9
THE SHELDONIAN THEATRE 9
First work printed there 9
THE CLARENDON PRESS 11
First sheet worked there, *note* . 11
UNIVERSITY PRINTING HOUSE . . 12
First sheet worked there 13
Privilege of printing granted usually by sovereign princes 13
This power possessed by the chancellor of Oxford so early as 1518 13
Delegates of the press 14
Character and importance of the Oxford press 14
Engraved devices used in the title-pages of Oxford books 15
The Clarendon Building 16
Buildings of the present 'University printing house' 16

ILLUSTRATIONS.

*The Clarendon building, and Broad street 1
*The university printing house, from the Radcliffe infirmary 9
Typographical devices, used as vignettes in the title-pages of Oxford books—
No. I. 1517. The university arms 1
No. II. 1585. The university arms 2
No. III. 1674. North front of the theatre 9
No. IV. 1700. South elevation of the theatre 10
No. V. 1759. The Clarendon press 12
No. VI. 1830. The new university printing house 16

THE OBSERVATORY.

Roger Bacon's observatory on the tower of Sunningwell church..1
— at Grandpont, called 'Friar Bacon's Study' 2
Sir Henry Savile's foundation ..2
Professor John Greaves 2
The upper room of the tower of the Schools used as an observatory 3
Dr. Wallis.....3
Stable hall appropriated to the Savilian professors.....3
Observatory erected upon it 3
Professor Bradley 4
Professor Hornsby.....5
Observations of the transit of Venus in 1769 5
Great want of an observatory ...5
Application made to the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's estates.....6
Mr. Keene's plans 6
— completed, with some alterations, by Mr. James Wyatt ..6
Arrangement of the rooms and of the instruments.....7, 8
The equatorial 9
Liberality of the Radcliffe trustees 9

ILLUSTRATIONS.

*The Radcliffe observatory 1
Friar Bacon's study 1
Old observatory in New College lane 4
Stable hall, with the old observatory 9
Ground plan of the Radcliffe observatory 12

THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

Collection of John Tradescant..10
John Tradescant, the son, bequeaths it to Elias Ashmole . 10
Ashmole, and his additions to the collection 11
Manuscripts of sir W. Dugdale, Antony à Wood, and Aubrey, added to the library.....12
MartinLister's collection of shells12
Plot, Llwyd, Borlase, &c. 12
Dr. R. Rawlinson bequeaths a salary for the curator 13
Great improvements made in the Museum by J.S. Duncan, esq.13
—followed up with equal spirit by his brother, P. B. Duncan, esq. 14
The collection in mineralogy and geology 15
Sir Christopher Pegge's collection of minerals purchased 15
A collection in geology begun by Dr. Kidd — increased by Mr. W. Conybeare and Mr. H. Drummond 15
Dr. Buckland's collection, presented in 1823 15

Rev. J. J. Conybeare's collection, bequeathed in 1824.....15
The collection, having become too large for the Museum, was removed to the Clarendon in 1832 15
Collection of minerals presented by R. Simmons, esq. M.D. 16

ILLUSTRATIONS.

*N. E. View of the museum and the new building of Exeter college in Broad street.....13
Lower room of the museum 16

THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.

The founder, Dr. John Radcliffe 1
— born at Wakefield in 1650 ..1
— entered at University college 2
— elected fellow of Lincoln college 2
— commenced practice in Oxford 2
— distinguished for wit and vivacity.....2
— anecdote—Radcliffe's library 2
— intimacy with Dr. Bathurst ..2
— removes to London in 1684 . 3
— his answer to Dr. Obadiah Walker.....4
— acquires wealth rapidly 4
— attends queen Mary and king William 4
— his freedom with the king ...5
— his extraordinary predictions 6
— attends prince George.....7
— predicts his own death.....7
— his death and burial.....8
— his benefactions to University college, &c. 2
The library 10
— its situation 10
— ground plan of the site 11
— sum bequeathed to it.....12
— the foundation stone laid ...12
— at first called the 'Physic library' 12
Dr. Radcliffe's first design to enlarge the Bodleian library ... 13
A new square formed by demolishing a number of decayed buildings.....14
School street, and ancient schools which stood on this site . 15, 16

ILLUSTRATIONS.

*View of the library, from the quadrangle of All Souls' college 1
The vestibule 1
The library, &c. from Cat street 5
*Interior of the library 9
Ground plan of the square, from Loggan 11
The library from Exeter college garden 16

THE BOTANIC GARDENS,

And other Institutions for the Study of Medicine.

Lectures, &c. in medicine from an early period 1
— not endowed until the time of Lynacre, 1524 1
Some account of THOMAS LYNACRE, *note* 1
Thomas Musgrave the first professor 2
Lands made over to Merton college 2
A public professorship founded by Edward II. 2
— endowed by James I. 2
Anatomical lecture founded by R. Tomlins, esq. in 1624 3
THE ANATOMY SCHOOL, erected by Dr. M. Lee in 1750 3
Flourishing state of science in Oxford in the 17th century 4
THE BOTANIC GARDEN, founded by lord Danvers 5
The works completed in 1633 6
John Tradescant appointed gardener 6
The designs of lord Danvers interrupted by the civil wars 6
Dr. Robert Morison appointed professor, 1669 7
John Evelyn's visits to the garden 7
Jacob Bobart the elder, gardener, and the younger, professor ... 8
DR. WILLIAM SHERARD, professor 8
— his munificent benefactions .. 9
— his herbarium 9
State of the gardens in Sherard's time 10
Dr. Dillenius, the first Sherardian professor 12
Visit of Linnæus 13
Dr. Sibthorpe, the elder 13
DR SIBTHORPE, the younger ... 13
— his munificent designs and bequests for the advancement of botany 14
— his Flora Græca 14
Succeeded by Dr. Williams and Dr. Daubeny 15
The late improvements in the garden 15
Suggestions for further improvements 16

ILLUSTRATIONS.

*View of the garden 1
The Danby gate 1
The Anatomy school 4
Plan of the garden 11
New building 16

THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL.

Reasons for its erection 1
Proceedings for that object 2
The site fixed.....3
Laying the first stone 4
The stone of which it is built ...5
Description of the cross.....6
Inscription upon it 7

ILLUSTRATION.

The Martyrs' Memorial from St. Giles's 1

THE TAYLOR BUILDING.

Bequest of sir Robert Taylor ...8
Designs sent in 9
The building erected 1843-44 . 10
Regulations of the Taylor Institution 11

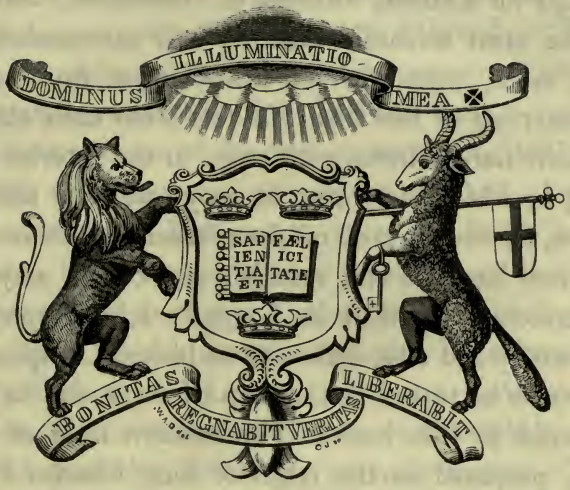
ILLUSTRATION.

The Taylor Building from Beaumont street.....9

THE UNIVERSITY GALLERIES.

Legacy of Dr. Randolph 13
The Pomfret statues placed in the basement 14
Sir Francis Chantrey's casts, given by lady Chantrey, and placed in the western wing.....14
Sir Thomas Lawrence's collection of the original drawings of Michael Angelo and Raffaelle, purchased by subscription and placed in a fire-proof gallery 15
Munificence of the earl of Eldon 15
The picture gallery 16
The curators—the keeper 16

MEMORIALS OF OXFORD.



ARMS OF THE UNIVERSITY; FROM THE EAST WINDOW OF THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY[a].

General History of the University and City.

THE city of Oxford, properly so called, appears almost antecedently to any authentic record to have been encompassed with strong and lofty walls; portions of which still remain in many parts of its ancient precincts: particularly on the north and east sides of New College; that society having constantly repaired them in strict accordance with their original character, as bound by a composition between their founder and the city[b].

[a] This escutcheon is remarkable, as combining together the three mottos or legends used in succession by the university.

[b] Many houses also, denominated in the Domesday Survey *mural* mansions, were expressly held on condition of repairing the wall, as

These walls were of an oblong form, nearly square from the east end to about the middle, where they assumed a kind of parabolic curve on each side, gradually contracting towards the west end, so as to afford just space enough for a strong fortress, or 'castellum,' constructed in the most scientific manner, and surrounded with a deep moat, gates, turrets, drawbridges, &c.[c] At regular intervals of less than 200 feet from each other were semicircular bastions, with steps in the interior concave part, by which there was an easy ascent to the parapet above, for the purpose of observation or defence. Many of these bastions still remain; and others may be seen accurately delineated in Loggan's ichnography of the university and city, dedicated to bishop Compton. They may also be traced in the map by Agas, and in the plan annexed to this work. The modern lines of fortification, prepared in the reign of king Charles I. for the defence of the city, from a plan by Rallingson of Queen's, improved by Beckman, have been repeatedly engraved.

The first historian, who collected materials to illustrate the antiquities of Oxford, was John Ross of Warwick, one of whose manuscripts is dated in 1468. He travelled

the term itself implied; but from various causes every vestige of a wall has in many places vanished. Where the walls stood in the way of public buildings, and local improvements, there was a plausible pretext for removing them; but wanton destruction is in all cases unpardonable. In process of time many of the trenches, which conveyed the waters of the Thames and the Charwell on the north and south sides of the city as well as the east and west, were filled up, or covered over; and houses were built upon the site of them. For some account of the present remains of the walls, see Memorials of St. Peter's Parish, p. 15; New College, p. 30; St. Michael's Parish, p. 9; St. Ebbe's Parish, p. 14; also the Memorials of Oxford Castle.

[c] This is pronounced by Leland and Stukeley to be the most ancient quarter of the city.

over the greater part of the kingdom to acquire information, and had the sanction of royal authority to examine all the muniments of England and Wales; and, though he exercised very little judgment in selection, he sometimes transcribed from documents which in all probability no longer exist. He has been followed by Twyne and others; who, in the celebrated controversy respecting the relative antiquity of Oxford and Cambridge, have traced the existence of the former to about 1000 years before the Christian æra: in support of which they cite many authorities. But, not to go so far back, there is no doubt of the comparative importance of the place from the earliest period. Appian, in his Catalogue of British Cities, among those of eminence mentions Canterbury, Oxford, and London. Cyprian includes it in his Index of ancient British Cities. In the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries, its history becomes matter of ordinary record. The foundation of St. Frideswide's priory was in the early part of the first of these[d]; and in the following centuries we find Saxon money coined here from a royal mint[e], and other proofs of municipal importance. In the year 912, on the death of Æthered the last earl of Mercia, we are told by the Saxon annalist, that king Edward the elder 'took to London and to Oxford and to all the lands that thereunto belonged[f].' His son died in Oxford, and he himself at no great distance

[d] See our Memorials of Christ Church.

[e] See account of Oxford mint in Memorials of New Inn Hall.

[f] From this period, rather than from the unsettled and nominal monarchy of Egbert, the Saxons and the Angles became one nation; but the Angles being the most numerous gave their name to England, and the language spoken by the descendants of both has been called English; whence the Saxon has been considered as an obsolete and unknown tongue, and scarcely recognised by the English themselves, though it is the principal element of their daily conversation.

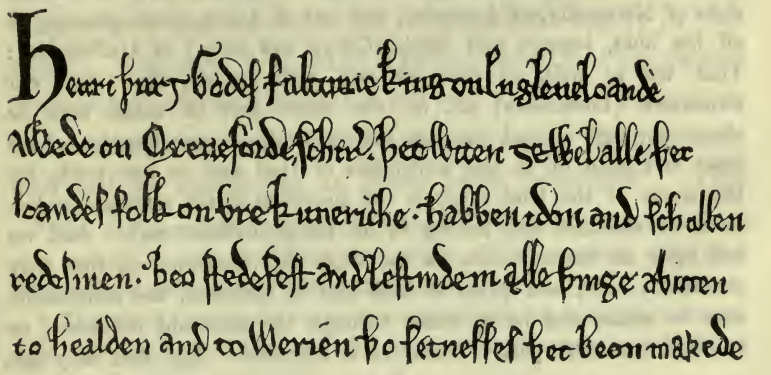
from it, in the year 925. The Danes, early in the next century, having failed in their attempts to reduce London, proceeded directly through the Chiltern district to this city. In the year 1013 the CORPORATION[f] of Oxford is mentioned in the same page with that of London. In 1015 an Anglo-Saxon parliament, or witenagemote, was holden here; and within three years the Danes and English were reconciled here, and agreed mutually to abide by king Edgar's laws. Here also the same witenagemote, or great council of the nation, met again on the death of Canute the Great, and chose Harold I. to be king; who died here five years after. The resistance which William the Norman experienced will account for the absence of his patronage of the place; but his son Henry I. is well known to have been much here and at his park at Woodstock. He demised to the corporation the fee-farm of the city for the consideration of 63*l.* 5*d.* per annum; which continued till the reign of George III. when it was redeemed for ever by the payment of a stipulated sum to the king's exchequer. Richard I. was born in the royal palace of Beaumont; of which some traces remained till the present street of that name was built[g].

In the year 1137, king Stephen held his first 'gathering' at Oxford on his return from Normandy, after taking possession of his foreign and domestic treasures; and how much this city was involved in the long and

[f] 'Seo Burhparu' is the expression used in both instances, with a singular verb; which with the prepositive article of the feminine gender is equivalent to the word 'corporation' or 'township.' The burgesses, or inhabitants, are Burhpare, Burhþarar, or Burhþaran, in the plural number; a distinction overlooked by Lye, Manning, and others. The Cotton MS., which is Norman Saxon, joins Oxford and Winchester thus: 'Ba þa Burh abuzan ⁊ zirloban: both those boroughs surrendered, and gave hostages.'

[g] See wood-engraving in the Memorials of Magdalene Parish.

severe contests between his party and that of the empress Matilda, is sufficiently known to all. King Henry II. was no sooner crowned and consecrated in London than he commenced a royal progress from Oxford to Peterborough, Ramsey, Thorney, &c.; and this is the last event recorded in the Saxon Chronicle, which ends in the year 1154. But a singularly curious document in the same language, lately discovered in the archives of the city by Mr. Joy, throws some light on the transactions which took place here in the memorable contest between king Henry III. and his rebellious barons. It will be remembered, that a meeting was agreed to be holden in Oxford; and that the twelve persons chosen on either side should there settle the affairs of the realm. The king therefore issued a public writ or proclamation, addressed to his loyal subjects in every county, commanding them to abide by the decisions of this newly appointed council of the nation. These decisions were called afterwards the 'Provisions of Oxford.' Such a document in the vernacular tongue, on such an occasion, must be considered, independently of its historical and local interest, as a great literary curiosity. We have therefore given it entire, with a modern version annexed.



FAC-SIMILE OF PART OF THE SAXON MANUSCRIPT.

Þenri þurh Godes fultume kinz on Enzlene loande. Lhoauerð on Yrloande. Duk on Normandˀ. on Aquitainˀ. and eorl on Aniow. send zretinze to alle his holde ilerde and ileawede on Oxeneforðeschir. þet witen ze wel alle þet we willen and unnen þet þet vre redesmen alle oþer þe moare ðel of heom þet beon ichosen þurz us and þurz þet loandesfolk on vre kuneriche habben iðon and schullen ðon in þe worþnesse of zod and on vre treowþe. for þe freme of þe loand. þurz þe besizte of þan toforenseiðe redesmen beo stedefest and lestinde in alle þinze abuten ende. And we hoaten alle vre treowe on þe treowþe þet heo vs ozen. þet heo stedefesteliche healden and swerien to healden and to werien þo setnesses þet beon makede and beon to maken þurz þan toforenseiðe redesmen oþer þurz þe moare ðel of heom alswo alse hit is toforen iseiðe. And þet æhc oþer helpe þet for to ðon bi þat ilche oaþ azenes alle men rizt for to ðon and to fonzen. And noane ne nime of loand ne of ezte. Wherþurz þis besizte muzte beon let oþer iwerseð on onie wise. And zif oni oþer onie cumen her onzenes we willen and hoaten þet alle vre treowþe heom healden ðeadliche fean. And for þet we willen þet þis beo stedfest and lestinde. we senden zew þis writ open seneð wiþ vre seel. to healden amoanzes zew in horð. Witnesse vs seluen æt Lunden'þene eztetenþe ðaỳ on þe Monþe of Octobr' In þe two and fowertizþe zear of vre crunize. ✠. Þis wes ðon ætforen vre isworen redesmen Boneface Archebischop on Kanterbur'. Walt' of Cantelow'. Bischop on Wirechest'. Sim̄. of Muntforð eorl on Leþchestr'. Ric' of Clar' eorl on Glouchestr' and on Þurtforð. Roz' Bizoð eorl on Northfolk and Mareschal on Enzleneloand. Perres of Sauueỳe. Will' of Fort' eorl on Aubemarl'. Joh' of Pless' eorl on Warewik. Joh' Geffreessune. Perres of Muntfort. Ric' of Greỳ. Roz' of Mortem.' James of Alðithel'. and ætforen oþre mōze.

'Henry, through God's grace king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, of Aquitaine, and earl of Anjou, sends greeting to all his hold, learned and lewd, (*Clergy and laity,*) in Oxfordshire: That wit ye well, all that we will and declare, that what our REDESMEN (*Councillors*) all, or the more part of them, that be chosen through us and through the landsfolk in our kingdom, have done and shall do in the worthiness of God and on our truth, for the frame of the land, through the provision of the aforesaid redesmen, be steadfast and lasting in all things without end. And we call upon all our true men, on the truth that they owe us, that they steadfastly hold, and swear to hold and to maintain, the settlements that be made, and be to make, through the aforesaid redesmen, or through the more part of them, as is aforesaid. And that they each

other help, that for to do by that same oath against all men, right for to do and to secure. And that none take ought of land or possessions, whereby this provision may be let or made worse in any wise. And if any person or persons come against it, we will and command that all our true men hold them to be deadly foes. And for that we will that this be steadfast and lasting, we send you this writ open, (*Literas, patentes*. Lat.) signed with our seal, to hold amongst you in hoard. Witness ourselves at London the eighteenth day of the month of October in the two and fortieth year of our crowning ✠. This was done before our sworn redesmen, Boniface, archbishop of Canterbury; Walter of Cantelup, bishop of Worcester; Simon of Montfort, earl of Leicester; Richard of Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford; Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, and marshal of England; Perres of Savoy; William of Fortz, (or de Fortibus), earl of Albemarle; John of Plessy, earl of Warwick; John Jefferson (or Fitz-Geoffrey); Perres of Montfort; Richard of Grey; Roger Mortimer; James of Alditheley (*Audley*); and before many others.'

Walter de Merton was about this time acting as chancellor of England; and there can be no doubt that his wisdom and prudence, during this and the following reign, contributed not a little to that admirable settlement of our laws and constitution, which procured for Edward I. the title of the British Justinian. The impulse which he gave to the academical machinery of this place, by the foundation of his college, and its important effects on the national system of education in general, are matters which belong rather to the province of the biographer, and are therefore only noticed briefly in this work[i]. Certain it is, that Oxford had at this period acquired a celebrity equalled only by that of Paris, as an UNIVERSITY; a term borrowed from the Roman law, and not so barbarous as some have imagined[k]. This

[i] See our account of Merton College. Something supplementary may perhaps be expected from the author of the excellent article on Walter de Merton in the 'Pietas Oxoniensis.'

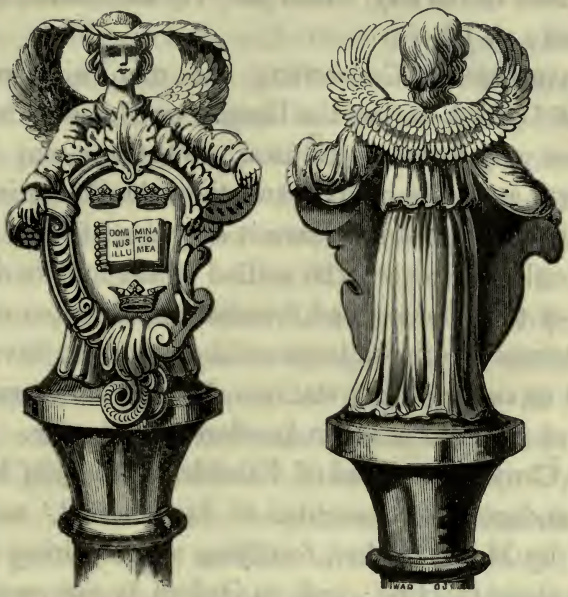
[k] The word 'universitas' was in common use, in its various senses, from the time of Cicero to the decline of the empire. Matthew

celebrity was increased by the erection of COLLEGES; the liberal endowments of which enabled the students to prosecute their researches in every department of science and literature in that manly spirit of independence, which led to the most happy and important results. It must be acknowledged, however, that the influx of persons from all parts of the globe, combined with an imperfect system of police, occasioned serious tumults during the 13th and 14th centuries; the details of which are given at full length in Wood's Annals. Hence arose the necessity of strengthening and extending the authority of the chancellor of the university, in order to preserve the general discipline of the place. Charters upon charters were granted for this purpose, both to the university and to the city; and several solemn compositions are extant, by which individuals bound themselves under severe penalties to maintain the public peace. Some of these are still extant in the university archives, with the seals appendant. To add dignity to the office, whenever and wherever the chancellor or his commissary appeared in the execution and performance of his various duties, he was preceded from the earliest period by bedels[1], who

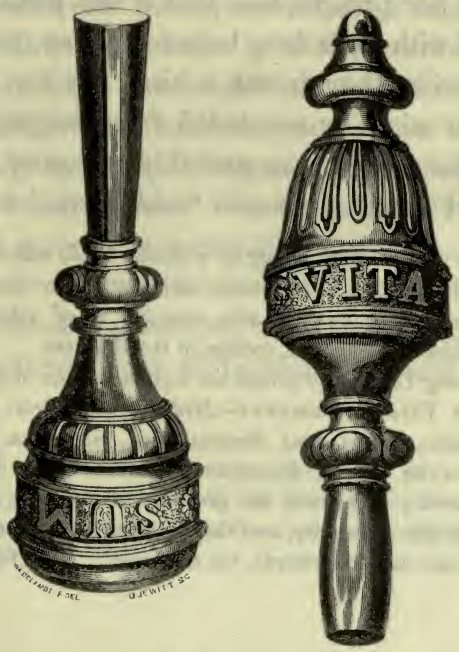
Paris styles Oxford an University. There is no reason therefore for the modern substitution of 'academia;' which is less comprehensive and appropriate, as applied to a public body incorporated by law. It is no valid objection, that the same expression is applied to other communities; as in the 13th century, 'universitas CIVIUM Oxoniensium,' &c. occurs in public instruments; for the citizens of Oxford were a chartered body from the beginning, as well as the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university, properly so called. For the minute and legal distinctions between the terms, Academy, University, Hall, College, Society, Fraternity, &c. see Ayliffe's introductory remarks in the beginning of his first and second volume: which are well worthy of the attention of modern lawyers and legislators.

[1] These are six in number; three esquire bedels, and three yeomen.

carried before them those staves, maces, or symbols of authority, which have been renewed from time to time;



THE VIRGER'S MACE.



STAFF OF DIVINITY BEDELS.

and of which, as at present used, we have engraved some specimens[m]. Representations of those belonging to the authorities of the city, which are very handsome, are also annexed; p. 16.

Jurisdiction.—Concerning the municipal jurisdiction of Oxford during the Roman or British times, we can now only form conjectures. Whatever may be the supposed antiquity of its foundation, the Saxon invaders of the southern districts knew it only as a 'ford of Oxen.' The Angles, however, who settled in the middle district, north of the Thames, and founded the kingdom of Mercia, afterwards reduced to an earldom, seem to have occupied it as an important station: forming an intermediate point of strength between London and Chester. In the Saxon Chronicle we read of Æthelfleda, 'Lady of Mercia,' the 'undegenerate daughter of king Alfred,' as she is called by Mr. Whitaker, fortifying and repairing several towns along this line; and, as Oxford is not mentioned, there is a fair presumption that it was fortified and encompassed with walls long before. Didan, the father of St. Frideswide, though not a king, nor his daughter a princess, as might be concluded from the pages of William of Malmsbury, was probably a viceroy, 'subregulus,' or earl; that is, a Saxon 'ealdorman;' and the title

[m] There is also another officer of a similar kind, called a virger, who carries, like the bedels, a handsome silver staff or mace before him. The latter officer, from the Latin *virgifer*, is of inferior antiquity, and is the subject of a distinct section in the Statutes.

The following Latin inscriptions are legible on the maces; *Divinity*, Ego sum Via Vita et Veritas:—*Medicine and Arts*, Ego sum Via Vita et Veritas: Columna Philosophiæ, Scientiæ et Mores:—*Law*, Æquum et bonum Columnæ Justitiæ. The letters on the base are inverted; because in the presence of the king, whenever his majesty visits the university, and then only, the broad or obtuse ends of the maces are carried upwards, for difference. Vid. Corp. Stat.

of 'provost,' or 'præpositus,' occurs in the year 895 in a charter of king Alfred. The 'bailiffs' are in ancient deeds generally called 'præpositi;' and as all the Saxon customs of the citizens, with their privileges, including their common pasturage of Port-meadow, are minutely recorded and acknowledged in the Domesday Survey, there is no reason to suppose, that the jurisdiction was altered after the conquest. It is therefore antecedent to the Norman period. Hence the frequent mention of a Portmote, a Gildhall, and a Hustingcourt; all terms previously unknown to the Normans, though adopted by them[n]. The jurisdiction is still substantially the same.

Charters.—In a charter of king Henry II. reference is made to a former one granted by Henry I., in which a gild of merchants, 'gilda mercatoria,' is recognised here. This charter he confirms in such a manner, that no person, not a member of that gild, should exercise his trade either in the city or in the suburbs. In the same and other subsequent charters such customs are confirmed to the citizens of Oxford as are clearly of Anglo-Saxon origin; such as, that they should be way-free and toll-free, on land and on eyte, in leasow and meadow, 'by land and by strand,' with 'sac, soc, toll, team, and infangentheof.' To which it is added, that they should serve as butlers with the citizens of London at the royal table on festive occasions; and in short, whatever customs, privileges, laws, liberties, or tenures, belonged to the citizens of London, the same should be

[n] The word 'mayor,' which occurs very soon after the Norman conquest, was probably substituted for that of 'portreve.' The seal of the mayoralty is appended to a deed executed in 1180, 26 Hen. ij. Vid. Peshall, p. 340.

enjoyed in common with them by the citizens of Oxford. And it is evident, from the very words of this charter, that these grants are only confirmatory of privileges long enjoyed; for it is stated as a matter of fact, that these distinguished honours are conferred in common on the citizens of Oxford and London, BECAUSE THEY ARE OF ONE AND THE SAME CUSTOM, AND LAW, AND LIBERTY[o].

To secure these distinguished honours and privileges, charters are extant of king John, Henry III, Edward II, and Edward III, with little variation; but in the 29th year of the latter monarch, May 19, 1355, in consequence of a great conflict between the townsmen and scholars, and the prevalence of inveterate feuds between the university and city, the mayor and burgesses formally resigned into the king's hands all their ancient privileges and immunities; which were restored soon after, July 26, in the same year, with the following exceptions in favour of the university: The assize of bread, wine, and ale, with the correction and punishment by fine or otherwise of those who violate it; the supervision and assay of weights and measures; with the power of taking cognisance of all forestallers and regrators, and vendors of unwholesome provisions: the punishment of scholars or laymen carrying arms against the statutes of the university, with the forfeiture of the arms: the conservation and cleansing of the streets and carriageways of the town; to effect which the chancellor or his vicegerent may compel the townsmen to remove all accumulation of filth and rubbish: the assessment and taxation of certain servants of scholars; such as writers, limners, &c.

[o] See the abstract of University and City Charters, p. 17.

With the above-mentioned exceptions, there was now a complete restitution of the ancient liberties of the city enjoyed under former sovereigns; which were confirmed by an abundance of subsequent charters as a matter of acknowledged justice: viz. 1 Richard II, 2 Henry IV, 15 Henry VI, 2 Edward IV, 1 Richard III, 5 Henry VII, and 1 Henry VIII. But in 1532 the policy or tyranny of Henry VIII, in the establishment of his supremacy, taking occasion from the feuds still existing between the university and city, suggested the surrender of all former charters granted either to the city or to the university; that new charters might be bestowed on both bodies by his royal clemency: which was accordingly done. The university, however, obtained a more ample charter in 1543. The privileges of the city were again confirmed 5th Ed. VI. and 9th Eliz. But the charter, by which it was governed before the late municipal act of parliament, was that of 3 James I. 1605; a charter, granted at the request and supplication of the citizens themselves, with an augmentation and addition of certain liberties, privileges, immunities, and franchises; without prejudice to those of the university, or of any college, hall, or other academical society[p].

All the ancient charters recognise the concurrent authority of the mayor and chancellor of the university in all matters of police, &c.; but the whole of the watch and ward, in regard to the superintendence and punishment of its own members, belongs to the university. This

[p] This is printed at length, with marginal references, in Peshall's History of Oxford; but with his usual inaccuracy: for example, 'Sacramentum capiet,' &c. 'He shall take an *oath*,' he translates in the margin—'Must take the *sacrament*.'

being disputed in the case of Smith and Paynter, the two city bailiffs, in 1609, chief-justice Flemming, with the concurrence of Williams and Croke, the other judges present, pronounced judgment in favour of the university according to a precedent cited in 9 Hen. VI; Croke and Williams affirming, that the scholars enjoyed this privilege when they were students, and for 300 years before, without any opposition; and therefore they rebuked Paynter for his contumacy[q]. It is now agreed and understood, for the sake of harmony, that the burden and responsibility of the general police should be divided between the two bodies. Accordingly, at present, the city have their separate jurisdiction, act under a separate commission of the peace, and by the late municipal regulations are governed, as before, by their own magistrates and subordinate officers, who exercise free control over the citizens; whilst the general superintendence of the streets and suburbs, and of all the avenues leading into them, is committed during the night to an effective body of policemen appointed by the university, and acting under the direction of the vice-chancellor and proctors. A body of policemen has been also recently established by the corporation of the city to act during the day. In short, the line of demarkation is clearly and intelligibly defined; each party governs its own subjects, and knows its proper limits of authority.

The population of Oxford at the time of the Domesday Survey, the earliest statistical account, was about 3870; allowing five persons only to each family; the number of houses being 774[r]. In the reign of Henry III. the

[q] Vide Ayliffe, I. 204, from Wood's Annals.

[r] The principal street, called the High street, mentioned in Latin

number of students in the university varied from 3,000 to 30,000; but many of them migrated hither for a time from Paris and other foreign universities: and, though 200 or 300 Halls may have been occupied at one time by scholars, they were subject to great fluctuations. In the reign of James I. the members of the university are stated to be 2,254. At present there are scarcely 2,000 resident, though there are more than 5,000 whose names are on the books. According to the Population Abstract of 1831, the aggregate number of the inhabitants, comprehending the university, city, and liberties thereunto belonging, amounted then to 22,186. The number of inhabited houses was 3,691. In this enumeration, every college and hall, however it may vary in its relative proportion of members, is considered as one family; the domestic establishment of the Head of the House forming another.

The population of the city and borough of Oxford, in 1833, amounted to	20,411.
The number of houses in the city and borough in the same year, was	3,936.
The electors of members of parliament are, first, freemen of the city, residing in Oxford, or within the distance of 7 miles, amounting in 1836, to.....	1,236:
And, secondly, persons occupying tenements within the city and borough, of the annual value of 10*l.* and upwards; who in the same year, exclusive of the freemen, amounted to	1,239.
The electors of municipal officers are, burgesses occupying premises and paying rates within the city and borough, who in 1836 amounted to	1,663.

documents of the 13th century as 'altus vicus,' is about 2038 feet long, and 85 broad. Many of the streets were in existence previous to all record. An act for paving and lighting them, for a new market, and the general improvement of the city, was obtained in 1771. This act was renewed, with some additional clauses, in 1836.

CITY STAVES AND MACE[s].

[s] The mace in the centre, which is carried before the mayor, is about five feet in height, and has the following inscription: 'This mace was made in the mayoralty of John Lamb, in the reign of Charles II.' John Lamb was mayor in 1668; so that the date is clearly ascertained. The present university maces, from the character of their workmanship, appear to be nearly of the same period. There is an older one still preserved; but it is not in use.

UNIVERSITY SEAL, C. A.D. 1200.

ABSTRACT OF CHARTERS GRANTED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

The following is the substance of various privileges and immunities of the 29th of Edw. III. granted immediately after the affray, called 'the Great Conflict,' on the day of St. Scholastica.

'In regard, that by occasion of the chancellor and mayor's joint keeping of the assize of bread, and ale or beer, and the townsmen keeping their advantage, things could not be well managed, we, by our royal charter grant for ourselves and heirs, that the chancellor of the university, and his successors, and their deputies, for ever have (*soli et in solidum*) the sole keeping of the assize of bread and wine, and ale or beer, and the fines or amerciaments of offenders, paying to him and his heirs 100*s.* yearly, 50 at Michaelmas, the other at the Passover.—— (This payment was afterwards remitted.)

'The chancellor shall have (*solus et in solidum*) the keeping of the assize,

and assay of weights and measures in the town of Oxford, and the suburbs thereof, and the punishment of offenders concerning the same, so as to burn or destroy false measures; but the forfeitures of the same shall be reserved to the mayor and bailiffs, towards the fee-farm rent of the town[a].——Likewise the chancellor, and his successors, shall have the sole power to inquire into, take cognisance of, and punish forestallers, regrators, and venders of unwholesome, putrid, vitious victuals, or other incompetent things, provided that the forfeitures and amerciaments be paid to the hospital of St. John, without East-gate [b], as has been accustomed.

'The mayor, bailiffs, and aldermen, and others of the said town, shall not interfere or intermeddle with the premisses; and we will and command, that in all and every of these they carry themselves attendant and obedient to the chancellor.

'*Item*, For the terror of the bad, the security and comfort of the good, we ordain, for us and our heirs, that the chancellor, for the time being, shall duly punish the scholars and laymen bearing arms there, and being offenders against the statutes of the university; by imprisonment or otherwise, and take the arms of such as are obstinate, and refuse chastisement or admonition, expel them from the university, and proceed against them with ecclesiastical censures, as hath been always usual in such cases.

'*Item*, Since to the university a multitude of nobles, gentry, strangers, and others, continually flock, and cleanliness would very well become it; we will, that the said town, and its suburbs, be kept clean from filth and dirt; wood, trunks of trees, and other things removed, for a free passage; and that the pavements of the streets be repaired and preserved in good order, and that the chancellor may compel the burgesses and others on whom it may be incumbent, who are repugnant to this order, by ecclesiastical censure, without applying the mulct to his own use; and the prohibition of us and our heirs shall have no power or effect, if it acts against this proceeding.

'*Item*, When the officers of the university, or their servants, are to be rated or taxed to pay any part or sum[c] out of their goods in the town of Oxford, that the chancellor or his deputy, not the mayor nor

[a] This fee-farm rent, as we have already stated, has been redeemed.

[b] In quod. fasc. Brev. in Civit. Oxon. Wood 176. This hospital, of which there are still some remains, stood where Magdalene college was afterwards erected. See our Memorials of that foundation.

[c] This was a tax imposed upon the scholars by the chancellor only, and prevailed in this king's and Henry IIId's reign. Wood, fol. 179.

townsmen, shall for ever rate and tax the said officers and servants of scholars as those of their families, writers of manuscripts, printers, limners, parchment makers, &c. as reasonably as other persons of the town, according to the quantity of their goods liable to be taxed; and the sums to be taxed shall be levied by their officers, to be delivered by indenture to the mayor and bailiffs of the town; and if the townsmen shall complain of such rates as unduly made by the chancellor, that then inquiry be made by certain officers of the king, that the defect being found, it may be reformed. And this we will and grant, that the chancellor shall plenarily and fully enjoy, according to the order aforesaid.

'*Item*, Willing to provide for the indemnity of the scholars, who, in the perturbation have been robbed of their goods, and possibly for fear of proceeding irregularly dare not bring an action for the recovery of such goods, we grant of our special grace, for us and our heirs, to the masters, scholars, &c. of the university, who have thus lost their effects, that they, or the chancellor and proctor in their own name, and without any molestation of us, our heirs, or ministers, may lawfully retake such goods from them into whose hands they are come, without the form of a capital prosecution of such felons.

'*Item*, For the greater security and quiet of the students in the university, we ordain, *pro perpetuo*, and grant for us and our heirs, that every sheriff of Oxon', at receiving his commission, shall take an oath to protect, according to his power, the masters and scholars from injuries, and keep the peace as far as in him lies; and that the undersheriff, and other officers in the said county, presently after their taking upon them their offices, in the presence of some person deputed by the university, shall take the like oath, to which we will, the sheriff shall compel them. But for affixing punishments for the more secure conservation of the peace of the university, and for other things, which, agreeably to the above submissions, in order for a perpetual remembrance of the premises, we propose, by God's grace, to proceed upon—the various and arduous task of the government hindering us at present, we will refer this to another time, for a special ordination.

'*Witness*, { *John Archbishop of York, Primate of England, our Chancellor.*
William, Bishop of Winton, our Treasurer, &c.

'*Dat. per manum nostram apud Turrim London*, XXVII *Jun. regni nostri Angl.* 29, *Fran.* 16.'

In the preamble to this extensive charter of privileges conferred to the university and taken from the city, he premises, 'That amongst

other things by which the condition of kings and kingdoms is advanced, and the profit and quiet of subjects are preserved, the chiefest seems to be the mutual conjunction of power and strength with wisdom, which is especially derived from learning; for military power, unless it be regulated by wisdom, doth easily miscarry, as a ship without a rudder, exposed to storms, suddenly perishes; and it is commonly observed, that where the studies of liberal sciences have most prevailed, there the temporal welfare of the kingdom hath likewise flourished: and whereas the university of Oxford, as the fountain and chief stream of those studies, hath in a most eminent manner dispersed the dew of learned knowledge throughout the kingdom of England; and as a fruitful vine hath sent forth many useful branches into the Lord's vineyard, that is, most learned men, by whose abilities both the church and kingdom is many ways adorned and strengthened, he in consideration thereof ordains,' &c.

In the year 1357 there was a difference between sir R. D'Amory, knt. who held the hundred of North-gate, in the suburbs of Oxford, in fee-farm from the king, and the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university, concerning jurisdiction herein. Sir Richard claiming the assize of bread, wine, and beer, and the conusance of causes arising within the precincts of that hundred; and the chancellor, &c. claiming the same jurisdiction and privilege in that hundred which they enjoyed in the town of Oxford, and the suburbs thereof. An agreement was made before the king and his council, by the mediation of John, archbishop of Canterbury, and chancellor of England, and W. Wykeham, bishop of Winton, lord treasurer, wherein it was yielded by sir R. D'Amory, for himself and his heirs, that the chancellor, &c. should have the entire assize and assay of bread, wine, and beer, and the profits incident thereunto within that hundred, and the decision of all causes of contracts and pleas touching things moveable, and of injuries and trespasses where one of the parties shall be a scholar or a privileged person, excepting pleas relating to murder, maim, or to freehold; and the like of disturbers of the peace, and offenders against the statutes and liberties of the university; and of all forestallers, regrators, &c. and in effect of all other matters to which the privileges of the university did then extend; and the said sir R. D'Amory did then promise for himself and his heirs, that they should not intermeddle in any of these things, saving to himself and his heirs all other rights belonging to that hundred, which agreement was accepted and confirmed by the king, for himself, his heirs, and successors. —*In cuj. &c. Test. Meipso apud Westm.* XVI *Julii, an. regn. Angl.* 30, *Franciæ* 17.

The following agreement or composition between the university and city about this time, is extant in the French of that period[d].

R. omnib. &c.——*Inspeximus alteram partem cujusd. indenturæ inter Cancellar. et Univ. Oxon. et Major. et Communit. Oxon. factæ et communi sigillo dictæ villæ signatæ in hæc verba:* ' Ceste endenture fait a Oxenford le quatorzisme jour de Maii, l'an du regne le roi Edward tierz, aprez la conquest d'Engleterre trentisme primer et de France dis et septisme, entre le chaunceller et la universitee d' Oxenford d' une part, et le Maire et communaltee de mesme la ville d' altre part, tesmoigne que accorde est entre les parties avantdites, que la dite communaltee d'Oxenford tendra perpetuelmeux une misse d' anniversarie le jour de Seinte Scolasee la virgine, *en la Eglise de Nostre Dame,* pur les almes des clercs, et altres occis en la confluct que nagdairs estroix entre les clercs et lais de la dite communaltee, a la quele misse d'anniversarie serront en propres persones, et offront en noun de la dite communaltee d'Oxenford, le maire que pur le temps serra, les bailliffs, les aldermans, et tout iceaux que furunt jurez a dite univ. mesme l' an de la dite ville, et de les suburbes auxibien del suburbe dehors la port de Northt. come de altres suburbes, si noun ascun deaux eient congie del chaunceller que per le temps sera, on de son commissar. de soi absentir per resonable cause et accept. a dite chaunceller ou de son commissar. et en cas que ascuns ensi soi absentent, facent altres honestes de la dite ville ou suburbes venir en lour lieux, al acceptation del dit chaunceller ou de son commissar que pur le temps serra, ensi que seisaunt et deux de la dite communaltee, de queaux le dit chaunceller ou son commissar soi agree, soient presentz a la dite misse del comencement tanque au fyn, et offre chescun un dener si nul deaux neit congie del chaunceller ou de son commissar, d' offrer son dener et d'aler en tour ses busoignes necessaries adonque affaires. Et si nul de la dite communaltee juree a la universetee cel an soi absente devenir a la dite misse et d' offrer come avant est dit saunz resonable encheson et congie del dit chaunceller au son commissar. que pur le temps serra, et altre en son lieu accept a dit chaunceller au son commissare, ne soit a la dite misse et offre pur lui come avant est dit ; soit il puny pur le chaunceller ou son commissar duement come le dit chaunceller ou son commissar lui plerra punyr. estre ceo le chaunceller et la univ. avantditz ne soi assentent mie que Johan. de Bereford, Rob. de Lardyner, Matheu Kyng, Rob. le Goldsmith, et Johan. de Godestre soient contenuz ne compriz en ceste accorde. En tesmoignance des quel choses le seals de

[d] As this was an agreement between the parties concerned, it has been recently abolished ; but the original document is worth preserving.

la universitee d'Oxenford d'une part, et de la communaltee de mesme la ville d'altre part, a ceste endenture entrechaungeablement sont mys, Don a Oxenford jour et an. avant ditz.'

In the year 1407 were issued the following letters patent of king Henry IV: 'Whereas the chancellor and scholars of the university of Oxford enjoying and using many franchises of his own and his predecessors' grants, have been from time to time, indicted of divers treasons, felonies, and mayhems, and thereupon arrested, imprisoned, and condemned more than in former times had been accustomed; out of his special grace and favour, he grants to the said chancellor, his commissary, deputy, every master, scholar, or other officer or servant, or any other person under the privilege of the said university, that shall be indicted or prosecuted before any justices whatsoever, &c. sheriff, mayor, and bailiffs of Oxon', by the townsmen, or any other of the four hundreds adjoining, of any treasons, felonies, or mayhems, within the counties of Oxon', or Berks, committed or to be committed, and shall thereupon be arrested or imprisoned, if the chancellor, or his commissary, will challenge or claim him, he in whose custody he is imprisoned, shall forthwith, under the penalty of 200*l.* deliver his body to the steward of the chancellor, or his deputy or vice-chancellor, and to be allowed by the king's chancellor under the broad seal, if it shall be held fit and sufficient, together with the indictment, and other proceedings, and that the person indicted, arrested, or imprisoned, shall stand to the trial of the chancellor, &c. either at the king's suit, or the suit of any other person, and that the chancellor shall proceed against him by writs directed to the sheriff to return eighteen of the town to appear before him at Guild-hall, at a certain time, and shall likewise direct writs to the bedels of the university to summon eighteen privileged men to the same place and time, and a jury of a moiety of each sort being impannelled, shall proceed according to the laws and customs of the realm, and the liberties and customs of the university.—*His testib. ven. patrib. T. A. B. Cant. P. Linc. &c.—Dat. per manum nostram apud Westm.* 11 *die Jun. anno regni nostri* 8.

The charters granted at different times to the university were all ratified and confirmed in parliament by the following important act 13 Eliz. 1571, for incorporation of the two universities[e].

'*Exhibita est regie Majestati in Parliamento Billa quedam formam Actus in se continens.*'

'FOR the greate love and favour that the queenes most excellent

[e] We reprint this from the copy annexed to the charters collected by judge Blackstone, and printed at the Clarendon press in 1770.

majestie beareth towards her highnes universities of Oxforde and Cambridge, and for the greate zeale and care that the lords and commons of this present parliament have for the maintenaunce of good and godlie literature, and the vertuous education of youth within either of the same universities, And to the intent that the auncient privileges, liberties and franchesies of either of the said universities heretofore granted ratified and confirmed by the queenes highnes and her most noble progenitors maie be had in great estimation, and be of great force and strength for the better encrease of learning, and the further suppressing of vice. Be it therefore enacted by the authoritie of this present parliament, that the right honourable Robert earle of Leicester now chancellor of the said universitie of Oxforde and his successors for ever and the maisters and scholers of the same universitie of Oxforde for the tyme being shall be incorporate and have a perpetual succession in facte, deede, and name, by the name of the chancellor, maisters, and scholers of the universitie of Oxforde, And that the same chancellor, maisters and scholars of the same universitie of Oxforde for the tyme being from henceforth by the name of chancellor, maisters and scholers of the universitie of Oxforde, and by none other name or names shall be called and named for evermore. And that they shall have a common seale to serve for their necessarie causes towching and concerning the said chancellor, maisters, and scholers of the saide universitie of Oxforde and their successors. And further that as well the chancellor, maisters and scholers of the said universitie of Oxforde and their successors by the name of chancellor maisters and scholers of the universitie of Oxforde, as the chancellor, maisters and scholers of the saide universitie of Cambridge, and their successors, by the name of chancellor maisters and scholers of the universitie of Cambridge, may severallie ympleade and be ympleaded, and sewe and be sewed for all manner of causes, quarrells, actions realle personalle and mixte of whatsoever kinde, qualitie or nature theie be. And shall and maie chalenge and demaunde all manner of liberties and franchesies, and also answer and defende themselves under and by the name aforesaid in the same causes quarrells and actions for everie thing and things whatsoever for the proffit and righte of either of the foresaide universities to be done before any manner of judge either spirituall or temporall in any courtes and places within the queenes highnes dominions whatsoever theie be. And be it further enacted by the auctoritie aforesaide that the lettres patents of the queenes highnes most noble father king Henry the eighte made and graunted to the chancellor and scholers of the saide universitie of Oxforde bearing date the first daie of Aprill in the xiiiith yeare of his raigne, And the lettres patents of the queenes majestie

that nowe is, made and granted unto the chancellor maisters and scholers of the universitie of Cambridge bearing date the six and twentith daie of Aprill in the third yere of her hignes most gracious raigne, And also all other lettres patents by anie of the progenitors or predecessors of our saide soveraigne ladie made to either of the saide corporated bodies severally or to anie of their predecessors of either of the saide universities, by whatsoever name or names the said chancellor maisters and scholers of either of the said universities in any of the said lettres patents have bin heeretofore named, shall from henceforth bee good, effectuall, and availeable in the lawe, to all intents, constructions, and purposes to the foresaide nowe chancellor, maisters and scolers of either of the saide universities and to their successors for evermore, after and according to the forme, wordes, sentences, and true meaning of everie of the same lettres patents, as amplie, fullie and largelie as yf the same lettres patents were recited verbatim in this present acte of parliament, any thing to the contrarie in any wise notwithstanding. And furthermore be it enacted by the authoritie aforesaid that the chancellor, maisters and scholers of either of the saide universities severallie and their successors for ever by the same name of chancellor, maisters and scholers of either of the saide universities of Oxforde and Cambridge, shall and maie severallie have, holde, possesse, enjoye, and use, to them and to their successors for evermore, all manner of mannors, lordshipps, rectories, parsonages, landes, tenements, rents, services, annuities, advowsons of churches, possessions, pensions, portions and hereditaments, And all manner of liberties, franchesies, immunyties, quietances and privileges, view of francke pledge, law daies, and other things whatsoever they be, the which either of the said corporated bodies of either of the said universities had, helde, occupied, or injoyed, or of right ought to have had, used, occupied and enjoyed at any tyme or tymes before the making of this acte of parliament according to the true intent and meaning as well of the said letters patents made by the said noble prince king Henry the Eighte made and granted to the chancellor and schollers of the universitie of Oxforde bearing date as is aforesaid, as of the letters patents of the queenes majestie made and granted unto the chancellor maisters and scholers of the universitie of Cambridge bearing date as aforesaid, And as according to the true intent and meaning of all other the foresaid letters patents whatsoever, any statute or other thing or things whatsoever heretofore made or done to the contrarie in any manner of wise notwithstanding. And be it further enacted by the authoritie aforesaid that all manner of instruments, indentures, obligations, writings obligatorie, and recognizances made or knowledged by any person or persons or bodie corporate, to

F. Mackenzie

J. Le Keux

THE TOWN HALL.

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either of the said corporated bodies of either of the said universities by what name or names soever the said chancellor, maisters and scolers of either of the said universities have bin heretofore called in any of the said instruments, indentures, obligations, writings obligatorie or recognizances shall be from henceforth availeable, stand and continewe of good, perfect and full force and strength, to the nowe chancellor, maisters and schollers of either of the said universities and to their successors, to all intents, constructions and purposes, altho they or their predecessors or any of them in any of the said instruments, indentures, obligations, writings obligatorie or recognizances be named by anie name contrarie or diverse to the name of the nowe chancellor, maisters and scholers of either of the said universities. And be it also enacted by the authoritie aforesaid that as well the said letters patents of the queenes highnes said father king Henry the eighte bearing date as ys before expressed made and granted to the said corporated bodie of the saide universitie of Oxforde, as the letters patents of the queenes majestie aforesaide granted to the chancellor, maisters and scholers of the universitie of Cambridge bearing date as aforesaid, And all other letters patents by any of the progenitors or predecessors of her highnes, and all manner of liberties, franchesies, immunities, quietances and privileges, leetes, law daies and other things whatsoever therein expressed, geven or granted to the said chancellor, maisters and schollers of either of the saide universities, or to any of their predecessors of either of the said universities, by whatsoever name the said chancellor, maisters and schollers of either of the said universities in any of the said letters patents be named, be and by vertue of this present acte shall be from henceforth ratified, stablished and confirmed unto the said chancellor, maisters and scollers of either of the said universities and to their successors for ever, Any statute, lawe, usage, custome, construction or other thing to the contrarie in anie wise notwithstanding. Saving to all and everie person and persons and bodies politicke and corporate their heires and successors and the heires and successors of everie of them, other then to the queenes majestie her heires and successors, all such rights, titles, interests, entries, leases, conditions, charges and demaunds, which they and everie of them had, might or should have had of in or to anie the mannors, lordshipps, rectories, parsonages, lands, tenements, rents, services, annuyties, advowsons of churches, pentions, portions, hereditaments and all other things in the said letters patents or in any of them mentioned or comprised, by reason of any right title charge interest or condition to them or any of them or to the auncestors or predecessors of them or any of them devolute or growen before the severall dates of the same letters patents, or by reason of any gifte,

graunt, demise or other acte or actes at any tyme made or done between the said chancellor maisters and scollers of either of the said universities of Cambridge and Oxford or any of them and others, by what name or names soever the same were made or done in like manner and forme as they and everie of them had or might have had the same before the making of this acte, Any thing &c. Provided allwaies and be it enacted by the authoritie aforesaid that this acte or any thing therein contained shall not extend to the prejudice or hurte of the liberties and privileges of righte belonging to the mayors bailiffes and burgesses of the towne of Cambridge and citie of Oxford. But that they the said mayors bailifes and burgesses and everie of them, and their successors shall be and continew free in such sorte and degree, and enjoye such liberties freedomes and ymmunities as they or any of them lawfullie maie or might have done before the making of this present acte. Any thing contayned in this present acte to the contrarie notwithstanding.

'*Cui quidem bille perlecte et ad plenum intellecte per dictam Dominam Reginam ex auctoritate parliamenti sic responsum est LA ROIGNE LE VEULT septimo die Junii Anno regni decimo tertio.* 1571.'

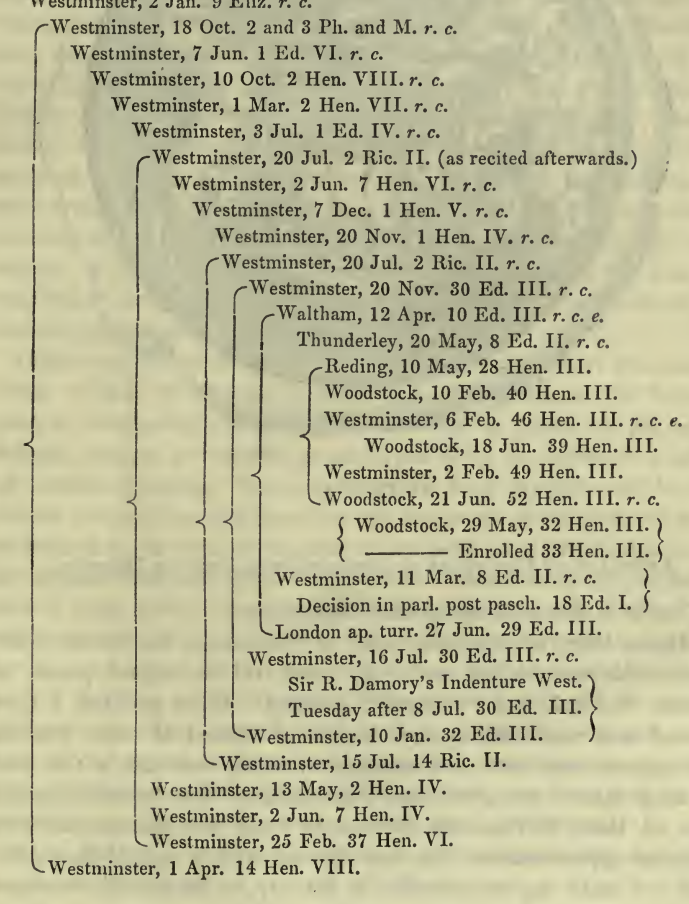
The following dates of parliaments or national councils holden in Oxford are taken chiefly from Ayliffe: viz. in 1002, 1018, 1036, 1088, 1136, 1160, 1166, 1177, 1185. At various times in the reigns of Ric. I. Joh. Hen. iij. 1222, 1227, 1230, 1233, 1241, 1247, 1250, 1257, 1258, 1261, 1264, 1271, 1290, 1330, 1382, 1383, 1395, 1625, 1644, 1665, 1680.

The law terms were also kept here on several occasions; as in 1247, 1388, 1393, 1644, 1665. In the two latter instances the reason is given by Ayliffe: that is, because the king's headquarters were here in 1644; and the plague was raging in London in 1665.

The total number of masters and scholars in 1209, was . . .	3,000.
Increased in the reign of Hen. iii, A.D. 1231, to	30,000.
Reduced from various causes about A.D. 1263, to	15,000.
Reduced to about $\frac{1}{4}$ by the plague, A.D. 1350, viz.	3,750.
On the return of the students after the plague, 1360, ...	6,000.
According to the census in the Long Vacation of 1612, . . .	2,920.
Resident population of Colleges and Halls according to the returns of 1831, exclusive of those in lodgings[p]	1,634.
Total of members on the books Jan. 1837	5,229.

[p] See the note signed J. R. (John Rickman) appended to the Enumeration Abstract of 1831, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 2 April 1833.

For the following analysis of the great charter of 1635, 11 Car. I. commonly called the Caroline charter, we are indebted to the industry of Judge Blackstone, who drew it up 28 Jan. 1758. It is preserved in the Tower of the Schools. N. E. P. CC. 28.—NB. The letter (*c*) denotes a confirmation, (*r*) a recital, and (*e*) an enlargement or explanation of the charter or instrument next immediately following.


The charter of Westminster, 3 Mar. 11 Car. I. r. c. e.
Westminster, 2 Jan. 9 Eliz. r. c.
Westminster, 18 Oct. 2 and 3 Ph. and M. r. c.
Westminster, 7 Jun. 1 Ed. VI. r. c.
Westminster, 10 Oct. 2 Hen. VIII. r. c.
Westminster, 1 Mar. 2 Hen. VII. r. c.
Westminster, 3 Jul. 1 Ed. IV. r. c.
Westminster, 20 Jul. 2 Ric. II. (as recited afterwards.)
Westminster, 2 Jun. 7 Hen. VI. r. c.
Westminster, 7 Dec. 1 Hen. V. r. c.
Westminster, 20 Nov. 1 Hen. IV. r. c.
Westminster, 20 Jul. 2 Ric. II. r. c.
Westminster, 20 Nov. 30 Ed. III. r. c.
Waltham, 12 Apr. 10 Ed. III. r. c. e.
Thunderley, 20 May, 8 Ed. II. r. c.
Reding, 10 May, 28 Hen. III.
Woodstock, 10 Feb. 40 Hen. III.
Westminster, 6 Feb. 46 Hen. III. r. c. e.
Woodstock, 18 Jun. 39 Hen. III.
Westminster, 2 Feb. 49 Hen. III.
Woodstock, 21 Jun. 52 Hen. III. r. c.
Woodstock, 29 May, 32 Hen. III.
——— Enrolled 33 Hen. III.
Westminster, 11 Mar. 8 Ed. II. r. c.
Decision in parl. post pasch. 18 Ed. I.
London ap. turr. 27 Jun. 29 Ed. III.
Westminster, 16 Jul. 30 Ed. III. r. c.
Sir R. Damory's Indenture West.
Tuesday after 8 Jul. 30 Ed. III.
Westminster, 10 Jan. 32 Ed. III.
Westminster, 15 Jul. 14 Ric. II.
Westminster, 13 May, 2 Hen. IV.
Westminster, 2 Jun. 7 Hen. IV.
Westminster, 25 Feb. 37 Hen. VI.
Westminster, 1 Apr. 14 Hen. VIII.

CITY SEAL.

Abstract of Charters granted to the City of Oxford.

Charter of Henry II, dated from Canterbury:—

'Henry king of England, duke of Normandy, &c. to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, &c. and to his faithful people of France, England, and Normandy, greeting. Know ye that I have granted and confirmed to my citizens of Oxford all their liberties and customs, and laws, and exemptions, which they had in the time of king Henry my grandfather; particularly their merchant-guild, with all their liberties and customs in lands and islands, pastures, and other appurtenances. So that any one who is not of that guild shall not make any merchandise in the city, or its suburb, unless so as was accustomed in the time of king Henry my grandfather. Moreover, I have granted and confirmed to them that they shall be exempt from toll, and passage, and all customs, through the whole of England and Normandy, by land and by water, and by the seashore, bilande, and bistrande. And they shall have all their other customs and liberties and laws which they possess, in common with my citizens

of London, and that at my feast they shall serve with them as my butlers, and shall carry on their merchandise in common with them, within London and without, and in all other places. And should there be any doubt, or contention, respecting any judgment which they ought to make, let them send a deputation to London concerning it, and what the citizens of London shall adjudge in such case shall be deemed right and authentic. And they shall not plead without the city of Oxford respecting any matter with which they may be challenged, but of whatever matter they may be put in plea they shall deraign themselves according to the laws and customs of the city of London, and not otherwise; because they and the citizens of London are of one and the same custom, law, and liberty. Wherefore, I will, and strictly command that they have and hold their aforesaid liberties, laws, and customs, and tenures, as well and peaceably, freely and quietly, fully and honourably, with sok and sac[q], and toll and team, and infangenetheof[r], and all other liberties and customs and exemptions, as ever they enjoyed them in the time of king Henry my grandfather, and in like manner as my citizens of London hold them.'

Charter of 1st of king John, dated from Westminster, 14th June, 1199. 'John, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Acquitain, and earl of Anjou, to his archbishops, bishops, &c. sheriffs, provosts, and to all his bailiffs and faithful subjects greeting. Know ye that we have granted, and by the present charter have confirmed to the burgesses of Oxford, the town of Oxford, to be held of us and of our heirs as a perpetual farm, at the highest farm-rent which they were ever accustomed to pay in the time of king Henry our father, or of king Richard our brother: for which farm they shall account in that town to our sheriff of Oxford, for our exchequer, at two periods, viz. one half at Easter, the other half at the feast of St. Michael. Wherefore we will and do strictly enjoin that the burgesses aforesaid shall have and hold the said town with all its appurtenances and liberties, and free customs, in lands, waters, fisheries, mills, lakes, meadows[s], and pastures, and in all other things and places appertaining to the farm of that town.'

This charter is still preserved in a perfect state with the other muniments of the city.

[q] The power of holding a court, to hear pleas, and impose fines and penalties on transgressors.

[r] Power to try any thief taken within their jurisdiction.

[s] This includes Port Meadow, Cripley, &c.; also the city fisheries.

All the privileges, &c. beforementioned have been confirmed by nearly all the sovereigns from Edward III. to Charles II. Previously to the reign of Henry III, the city was governed by a mayor and two bailiffs; that king in the 32nd year of his reign, added two aldermen. In his 39th year, he by his charter ordained, That for the sake of the peace, quiet, and good government of the scholars of the university of Oxford, there shall be four aldermen in Oxford, and that eight respectable burgesses shall be associated with them, to be assistants and counsellors to our mayors and bailiffs, in keeping of our peace, in holding the assize of the said town, and in inquiring after malefactors and disturbers of our peace, wanderers by night, and receivers of thieves and malefactors.

Charter of 41 Henry III. 1257. 'Know ye, that we have granted and confirmed to our burgesses of Oxford, that they and their heirs for ever shall have the return of all our writs of summons to our exchequer, and of all our other writs touching the town of Oxford and its liberties: so that no sheriff, or other bailiff or officer of ours shall hereafter interfere respecting any summons, attachment, distress, or any other process, to be executed in the said town, unless through default of the said burgesses. And that they may plead in Oxford all pleas which belong to that town and its liberties, which they may, or have been accustomed to plead and conclude without our justices in eyre; as well those of *vetitum namium*[t] arising in the said town, as of other pleas to the said town and its suburbs appertaining; and that they may distrain within the town and suburbs, for their dues, from capital debtors and their sureties. And that the said burgesses shall not answer concerning any plea, whether of assize relating to any tenures within that town, or trespasses committed in the same, before our justices, bailiffs, or officers, without the gates of Oxford, unless these trespasses concern us or our houshold.'

The charter of 29th Edward I. recites and confirms the 13th and 41st of Henry III. That of 1st Edward III. recites and confirms all the preceding charters; and after declaring that the citizens of Oxford shall have the same liberties and customs as those of London, it proceeds to *specify* those liberties and rights. He especially declares that all pleas concerning any lands or tenements which are in the town or its liberties; or concerning trespasses, contracts, or covenants, made therein, or any other matter whatever originating there, shall be pleaded and determined before the mayor and bailiffs of that town for the time being, and not by others within the said town.

[t] The 'withernam' of the Saxons latinized.

That the burgesses whilst they remain in the town shall not be put with foreign men on assizes, or juries, before the king's justices; neither shall foreigners be put on their juries. That patent writs of right shall be issued to the said mayor and bailiffs in like manner as to the mayor and sheriffs of London. That if the king, or the barons of his exchequer, should not be in London when the mayor of Oxford is elected, the said burgesses shall present him to the constable of the Tower of London. That the hustings' court shall only be held once in a week in Oxford; that the aldermen of the town may hold a view of frank-pledge twice in the year in their respective wards, and shall do all those things which belong to that view, and to the keeping of the peace; so, however, that the liberties and privileges granted to the chancellor, master, and scholars of the university, may suffer no prejudice by reason of this grant.

The charter of 3rd of James I. was till September 1835 the governing charter of the city. It differs from all former ones, in that it gives very minute directions relative to the officers of the city; specifying their number and titles; the mode of their election, the time and locality in which it shall take place, &c. It ordains that their style and title shall be that of 'the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Oxford;' and that there shall ever be in the said city a mayor, 2 bailiffs, 4 aldermen, 8 assistants, and 24 members of the common council, conferring on these, when assembled, the power to enact such laws and ordinances, in writing, as may to them appear to be necessary for the good government of the corporate body, and of all the other inhabitants of the city and suburbs; and for the letting and leasing of all lands, tenements, and hereditaments vested in the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty, and their successors: and grants that when they have made these laws, they shall have authority to inflict such punishments as they may deem meet, in order to enforce the observance of them, whether by imprisonment, fines, or amerciaments, visited on delinquents offending against the ordinances aforesaid: and that they shall levy and keep the said fines and amerciaments to their own use, and that of their successors, without any interruption from the king or his successors, or any of their officers, or without rendering any account thereof to any of the said officers; so that such laws and punishments be reasonable, and not repugnant or contrary to the laws, statutes, and customs of England. The directions for the election of the officers before mentioned, and of the high-steward, recorder, town-clerk, sergeants at mace, chamberlains, and constables, occupy the greater portion of the charter. It grants that they shall have a coroner, escheator, a court of record, cognizance

of pleas, the goods and chattels of felons and fugitives, deodands, waifs, strays, markets, fairs, exemption from toll, fines, perquisites of courts, a gaol, jurisdiction, customs, free usages, messuages, mills, waters, fisheries, lands, tenements, and all the hereditaments whatsoever, which they or their predecessors have ever had, used, or enjoyed, through the grants of the king's predecessors, or by legal prescription, use, custom, or any other lawful means, right, or title. To be held and enjoyed by them for ever; subject however to such annual payment to be made to the king, as had hitherto been paid to former monarchs. It concludes with an express proviso, that nothing in the grant contained shall be adjudged to extend in any way to the loss or prejudice of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university, or to the abridgement of any liberties, privileges, or hereditaments of the said chancellor, &c. or of any of the colleges, halls, or inns, in which the liberal arts and sciences are professed and taught.

The charter of the 16th of king Charles II. commences with a statement of the motives which induced the grant. 'Know ye, that we, for and in consideration of the true, faithful, and laudable services so abundantly rendered by the citizens of our city of Oxford, to us, and to our beloved father of blessed memory; and for divers other good causes and considerations at this time especially moving us; out of our particular favour, and from our certain knowledge, and unbiassed will, do give, grant, confirm, and ratify to the mayor, &c. all and every the messuages, mills, lands, tenements, tithes, meadows, common pastures, &c. granted to them by the letters-patent of our royal predecessors.' Those privileges are then recited, corresponding with the specification in the charter of king James I; the title and date of each charter being mentioned; and all therein contained is confirmed to the mayor and his successors for ever.

By the late act 5 and 6 of William the Fourth all laws, statutes, usages, royal and other charters, grants, and letters-patent relating to the city, remain still in force, except such as are inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of the said act.

T. Mackenzie

J. Le Keux

THE CASTLE

Published Jan.ry 1.st 1835. by J. H. Parker Oxford. C. Tilt Fleet St.t London. & J. Le Keux Harmondsworth

MEMORIALS OF OXFORD.

VIEW FROM THE NEW ROAD.

Oxford Castle.

CASTLES walled with stone, and designed for residence as well as for defence, are considered by Grose and other writers to be, for the most part, of no higher antiquity than the conquest. The conqueror himself, observes sir Henry Ellis, in his 'General Introduction to Domesday,' was sensible that the want of fortified places had greatly facilitated his success. To remedy this defect, and to overawe his subjects, he erected numerous castles. Matthew Paris says expressly, that he surpassed all his predecessors in the construction of such fortresses. But, though his reign thus exhibits a new era in the history of our castellated structures, with respect to their number and superiority, there can be no doubt of the existence of several castles of importance long before.

Four are enumerated in Sussex alone; Arundel, Bramber, Lewes, and Pevenesey; of which considerable remains are still visible: and Camden says, that there was anciently a castle in every rape. The first castle attributed to William in the Saxon Chronicle, soon after his landing, is that of Hastings: but this must have been a temporary work, to cover his retreat, if necessary; or an adaptation of some former fortress to his present purpose. The appearance of D'Oiley's tower at Oxford exhibits similar marks of hasty construction: and Mr. King very justly remarks, that a tower and castle of residence of some kind or other must have existed here for a considerable period before the conquest[a]. The original castle, he observes, was in very old writings called by no other name than *Mota*[b]: and, whatever additional ditches D'Oiley might make for perfecting the works, and for conveying the river round the whole, there must have been a surrounding ditch and wall long before, formed by king Offa; who is well known to have raised many great earthworks elsewhere, and to have

[a] Vestiges of Oxford Castle, p. 2. fol. Lond. 1796. As this work was not reprinted in the Munimenta, and as it contains a very minute account of the castle, we have made free use of it on the present occasion; without adopting all the opinions of the author.

[b] See Spelman's Glossary. The word 'moat,' applied originally to the *moot*-houses, or fortified mansions of the Saxons, where they usually *met* on great occasions, has been latterly restricted to the ditch only, which surrounds them. A manor house, or court house, is in some parts of the country still called the 'moot,' or 'mote.' Those of Hereford and Windsor, with many others, were so called, at a very early period. During the Danish invasions Oxford was one of the SEVEN BURGS, or fortified towns, mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle; which appear to be nearly the same with those noticed as walled towns in the Domesday survey. In some instances the foss, or moat, is the only vestige of antiquity remaining; the walls being gone. Oxford has many interesting remains of both.

built great edifices at St. Albans and other places; and who we are positively told built walls at Oxford[c].

By him therefore it is most likely that a Saxon castle was originally built here, long before D'Oiley's time: a castle, which contained also such a sort of tower as was deemed, in those days, fit for royal residence. We accordingly find that Wood calls it expressly 'the king's house.'

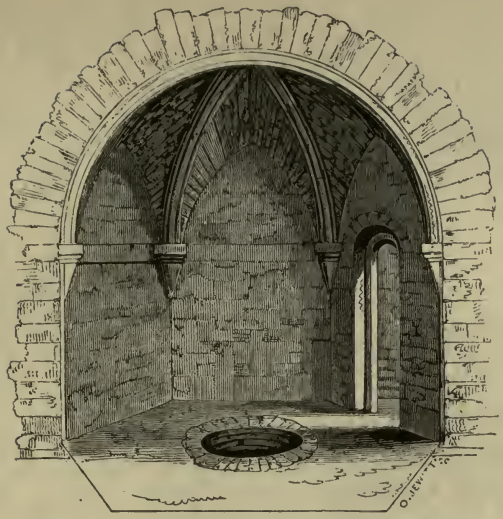
For that both Offa, and Alfred, and his sons, and Harold Harefoot, actually resided in the castle itself; and not, as some of the Norman kings afterwards did, in any adjoining palace; is most evident: because in the survey taken just after the conquest no mention is made of the remains of any other palace, or place of royal residence at all, in which they could possibly have dwelt at Oxford; though there is a very minute account of nearly 750 houses within and without the walls; chiefly held under the king, subject only to a quitrent and the reparation of the wall when required, or a fine of forty shillings on neglect. Twenty of these 'mural mansions' are expressly said to be then in the king's hands; which were held by earl Algar under the crown in the time of king Edward the confessor.

[c] Hearne's Preface, p. 103; Coll. Edmundi MSS. vol. LXXXVIII. p. 24. But, when it is added, 'where also he fought with the Kentish men,' it may be suspected, that Oxford has been confounded with Otford in Kent, the Ottanforda of the Saxon Chronicle, p. 75; where some manuscripts have Occanforda. Oxford appeared the more obvious, because the decisive battle of Benson was fought in the following year, A. D. 775; transferring to Offa the undisputed sovereignty of this district, which had been in the possession of the west Saxons, from Henley on Thames to Ensham, for 200 years. The union of Edburga, the daughter of Offa, with Bertric (or *Bertie*) king of Wessex, laid the foundation of the subsequent monarchy of Egbert; and Oxford continued long afterwards a distinguished seat of royalty.

Considerable Saxon remains, continues Mr .King, have been discovered by digging within the castle area: and plain common sense alone might easily lead us to conclude, that there must have been in Saxon times some kind of buildings of stone fit for the purpose of royal residence within the walls of this castle; when it is actually ascertained by ancient records, that even beyond the walls a Saxon tower of stone was really standing in the time of king Ethelred; at a distance far on the outside, on Grandpont: in the very place where in subsequent ages the Norman tower was built, called Friar Bacon's study from his occupation of it.

An inquisition, 5 Ed. III, mentioning the great crack and decay in the tower over the Oseney gate, mentions also the decay of an old hall; of a kitchen, and two chambers, with a wardrobe adjoining; which are said expressly to have been for the use of the custos[d] of the castle; of a bakehouse, a brewhouse, and a stable; besides the small church or chapel of St. George. We must therefore conclude, that at Oxford, as at Tunbridge, in the area of the castle were several additional buildings erected in successive ages. A well is mentioned as having been made in the 20th of Henry II. at the expense of 19*l.* 19*s.* and 7*s.* 4*d.* for *renewing* the guard-room, or wardrobe, 'pro warnisione renovanda,' according to the king's brief.

[d] The names of sheriffs, to whom the custody of the castle was committed by the king, together with that of the counties of Oxford and Berks, have been sometimes confounded with those of the regular 'custodes.' Both are often mentioned in the county rolls; and on one occasion it is thus recorded: 'Custodia (castelli) nunquam separata fuit a comitatu.' The keeper of the castle, though an officer under the crown, is still nominated by the county magistrates. The mills, being without the castle walls, are now held under the city. The Oseney property belongs to Christ Church.



ANCIENT WELL ROOM.

The well, which was discovered by Mr. Harris in the centre of the keep tower on the mount, has been quite cleared out; and a very fine spring of water has been found at its bottom, most remarkably cold: to the surface of which, the whole depth is fifty-four feet, from the floor of the well room; and therefore about seventy feet from the top of the mount[e]. The well room is in high preservation; and the architecture accords with the time of Henry II.

It is very remarkable, says Mr. King, that the tower still remaining, called St. George's tower, is always described as having been used by way of a campanile, from the time that St. George's chapel was used for a parish church: and therefore it must have been a campanile long before the time of king Stephen; since this parish

[e] Such wells are common in ancient castles. That at Carisbrook castle exceeds two hundred feet in depth.

church even ceased to be used as such in that reign[f]. Yet we find it mentioned by Wood as having been also used as the 'king's house,' or lodging.

Subsequent to the time of king Stephen this tower could not well be so used; because we find it always mentioned as being either connected with the church, and a part of it, or else as being a prison[g]. We must therefore suppose that this appellation was derived from some prior usage: and that could not well be in any age between king Stephen's time and the conquest, after Robert D'Oiley had once built a great keep tower, so much more magnificent. It must surely, therefore, have derived this appellation from Saxon times; and must have been converted by Robert D'Oiley to the purpose of a campanile for the church and house of secular canons, which he founded there, when his new keep tower rendered this useless as a royal residence[h].

[f] Sir John Peshall's Wood, p. 209.

[g] So early as the 15th of Henry III. permission was given, in the first place, to the chancellor of the university, to imprison his rebellious clerks in the castle; and then, by act of parliament 23 Hen. III, it was appointed the common gaol for the county: but we may be well assured, that neither by the first grant nor by the subsequent statute was any thing more meant in those days, than that here, as at Norwich castle and many other castles, some one apartment should be allotted as a legal prison. And it is not unlikely that the curious well room, which we have mentioned, was sometimes used for that very purpose: although in succeeding ages the tower of St. George's church was made the prison; and latterly the whole precincts of the castle have been consigned to the county and university for this purpose; the city gaol being on Glocester green.

[h] But in the 41st year of Hen. III. when Inbert or Humbert Pugeys was keeper, there was a grant of 50*l.* for the repairs of the 'king's hall, chamber, wardrobe, gaol, bridge of the castle,' &c.; as also for the reparation of the 'king's palace without the castle in Beaumont.' V. Peshall from Wood, p. 205. So again, 5 Ed. II. an annual sum of

The structure itself, when minutely examined, confirms all these ideas. For, like truly old Saxon towers, its dimensions are small: like them, the apartment on the ground floor has no communication with those above: beneath there is a Saxon arch[i]: and the modern square prison windows appear to have been inserted in places where were either loopholes or Saxon windows. What is still more deserving of notice; at the top, instead of being finished as a mere campanile would have been, this tower has, in a manner very much like those old Saxon castles at Castleton, at Porchester, and at Bamborough, the apparent remains of two remarkable arched windows; one on the side nearest to the north, and one on that nearest to the south: which yet were not in any apartment; but were merely belonging to the platform over the original roof: the wall by means of these windows serving as a better defence than a mere parapet with battlements.

A more strongly apparent specimen of very old Saxon fortification, entirely different from the usual mode of finishing the summits of Norman towers, cannot well be met with[k].

100 shillings was ordered from the king's exchequer to be paid to the sheriff for the reparation of the king's walls and *houses* in the said castle, if the same should be required. V. Abbr. Rot. Orig.

[i] Or early Norman; first opened perhaps to form a communication with the body of St. George's chapel; as the eastern walls of several other such towers have been pierced, when churches were built against them; being originally intended as watch towers or barbicans, i. e. *borough-beacons;* called sometimes *beacon towers.* The word *bar,* applied to a tower-gateway, is perhaps of similar origin.

[k] It is remarkable, that the walls of every stage of this tower, *except the uppermost,* are gradually contracted from the base. This last stage, however, is perfectly perpendicular, being furnished with loopholes, and exhibits more scientific masonry; as if it were a later addition, or reconstructed. The same may be observed respecting the upper part of the angular turret, forming the present staircase.

The principal entrance also of this tower, which was into the first story above, has a great singularity, that points out a Saxon origin: for though it seems, in the time of Robert D'Oiley, to have communicated immediately with a covered way upon the top of the castle wall; by means of a short flight of steps up to the door; yet upon examination it appears by marks and traces on the outside of the wall of the tower, that originally, before St. George's church was built, a flight of stone steps descended from this door of entrance, on the first story above, quite down to the ground; almost exactly in the manner of some of the other early Saxon towers.

The suspicion of this having been originally a Saxon tower, whose walls still remain firm as in several other instances, whilst subsequent Norman buildings are crumbled away and lost, is greatly confirmed by a further discovery made by Mr. Harris of a most curious little Saxon crypt, seventy feet from the tower; for the description and a plate of which we refer our readers to Mr. King's work. We have given a view of it on a reduced scale.

ANCIENT CRYPT OR CHAPEL.

In order to carry on the foundations of the new buildings of Oxford gaol, Mr. Harris was unavoidably obliged to disturb the whole. He however replaced the pillars in a modern cellar as near the spot as possible; and as far as might be in the same relative situation. Only, in consequence of the foundations of a new round tower adjoining, the east end of the present little crypt is now made convex inwards, instead of being concave, as the original one was: and each pillar stands about one foot and an half removed from its pristine situation.

Robert D'Oiley the second, who succeeded his uncle the first Robert, and who founded the monastery at Oseney, taking part against king Stephen delivered up his castle at Oxford to the empress Maud for her residence; upon her coming hither, A.D. 1141, in great state from Winchester, with many barons: who had promised to protect her during the earl of Gloucester's absence in France; to which country he was gone at their request in order to bring over prince Henry. The earl of Gloucester had been very lately released from his imprisonment in Rochester castle in exchange for king Stephen, who had been imprisoned in Bristol castle; and Stephen during this absence of the earl, recovering from a severe fit of sickness which had at first ensued, marched rapidly and unexpectedly to Oxford: where having gotten into the city by surprise, and having set fire to it, he proceeded to shut up the empress by a most close siege in the castle from Michaelmas to Christmas; attempting, as he could not take the castle by force, to compel the castellans by want of provisions to surrender.

He therefore shut up every avenue by great works; raised two mounts at least over against the Keep: one afterwards called mount Pelham, and the other Jews'

mount; from its having in later ages been the place of the burning of some Jews, during the days of persecution: and from hence, we are told, he battered the castle incessantly with all the machines of war then in use; and probably with some of those very stone balls which have been found in the well.

During the quarter of the year that the empress Maud was besieged in Oxford castle, it is described as having been principally defended by two exceeding strong towers. Those two were most undoubtedly the great keep tower on the high mount, built by Robert D'Oiley; and St. George's tower, which there is so much reason to believe was the prior Saxon palace, and whose walls were near ten feet thick; whilst its summit had the most truly ancient mode of protection, for those who should be placed there, to annoy the besiegers. On all which accounts it seems manifestly to have been, that these two towers were so particularly distinguished beyond the rest.

The plan of Mr. Harris, engraved in Mr. King's work, pl. CXXVIII. f. 2. explains the relative situation of all these Saxon and other remains, as they originally stood, and also their dimensions; comprehended in our general plan, p. 12. The walls of the old tower at the foundation are at least nine feet thick; whilst the apartment within is only about nineteen feet by sixteen. This apartment has a large circular-headed archway on the east side, formerly walled up in part, but now open: which had no sort of communication with the rooms above. To them the only entrance was by a flight of steps on the outside; as at Conisborough castle. This in Norman times ascended from a covered way, or walk, on the top of the wall leading from the round tower: a mode of entrance which, combined with the great thickness of the walls and the want of communication with the room beneath, plainly shews that this tower could never have been designed for a mere campanile to a church, when it was first built; though it might have been converted to this use in D'Oiley's time; when also the large archway may have been opened, to form a communication with his new church, or chapel of St. George, as we have observed in p. 7.

At (*c*) in our general plan was the old St. George's church in Norman times; as is very evident from the vast number of human skeletons buried there, lying due east and west; and from the many fragments of paving tiles of different colours, with armorial bearings, found there. But that it was an edifice subsequent in its date to the tower, and by no means coeval with it, appears evident from its being placed so much aslant from that building: for had they both been built by Robert D'Oiley, and had the tower been originally designed for a campanile, they would most unquestionably have been placed quite even with each other; as is the case in all other Norman churches.

The remaining walls of this church had an old doorway with a circular arch; facing very nearly towards the situation of the Oseney gate of the castle: as might well be expected; when it is remembered, that the monks of Oseney were, by frankalmoign tenure, to perform divine service in this building.

At (*d d*) were apartments for the poor Oseney scholars maintained within the castle. But these, as well as other remains, and the ground floor of the tower itself, have long been used as parts of the gaol.

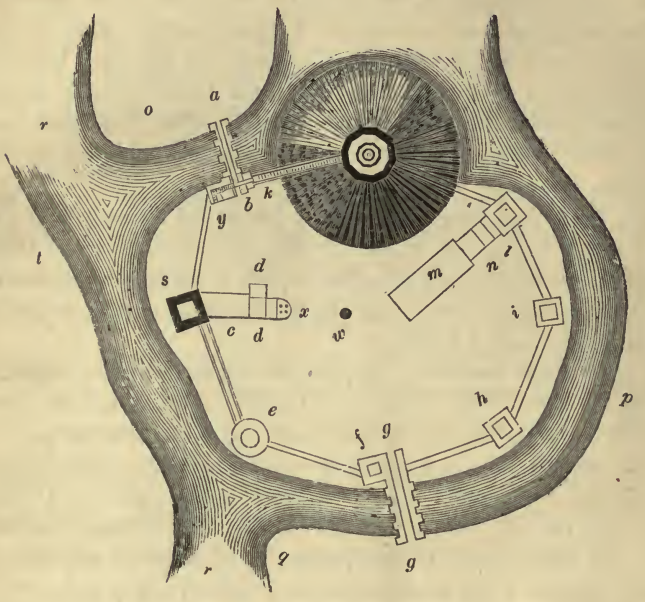
The round tower (*e*) is said to have been built during the reign of Henry III. 'in angulo castri,' between St. George's or D'Oiley's tower and the gate, for the sum of 144*l.* 5*s.* Behind these two towers were the castle mills and mill stream, as at present; and from the corner opposite to (*s*) went another wall to the Oseney gate.

At (*x*) was the small Saxon crypt, not agreeing in its dimensions either with the more modern chapel above or with St. George's church. Its plan, with its four pillars, is exactly represented here and in p. 8, as it was first discovered: twenty feet in breadth, and twenty feet in length; including the semicircular part.

Over the crypt was built in latter ages a more modern chapel, for the use of the castle: the door being exactly behind a stone coffin which was found near the spot; as was also another further to the west near the angle of St. George's tower.

The building (*c*) in our plan, was undoubtedly Norman; of the time of Robert D'Oiley: and the apartments seem to have been more modern still; as well as the chapel over the crypt. But the crypt itself appears to have been most truly Saxon; and manifestly indicates the small dimensions of an original Saxon chapel, which was formerly built over it, long before the Norman age. The tower (*s*) also seems to have been as truly Saxon in its original formation: as is evident from the masonry; notwithstanding the many vicissitudes and reparations which it has subsequently undergone.

Pl. cxxx. f. 1. of Mr. King, and our vignette at the end, represent the present external appearance of this tower, with the alterations made in its upper walls. The loopholes at the top of the tower are also seen.



GENERAL PLAN OF THE CASTLE.

(*a*). The Oseney bridge; near which, there is reason to believe, was the original principal entrance of the castle, through a square tower at (*b*), nearly of the same construction with the tower of entrance at Arundel castle; on which account we may fairly conclude, that from this tower there was also an ascent by a covered way and steep flight of steps, on the top of a wall, quite up to the keep (*k*); the entrance to which flight of steps and covered way was in all probability by a narrow door at (*y*); nearly in the same manner as at Arundel.

(*s*). The old strong Saxon tower; now called St. George's tower, and sometimes D'Oiley's tower; still remaining.

(*c*). St. George's church; added to the Saxon tower in 1074.

(*d d*). Apartments adjoining to it; represented in Buck's view.

(*x*). The ancient Saxon crypt. See the engraving, p. 8.

(*e*). The round tower, rebuilt in the time of Henry III. See p. 11.

(*f*). A square tower adjoining to the original postern of the castle; which in succeeding ages became the chief entrance, on account of the decay of the Oseney gate.

But this tower, if Agas's representation is to be relied upon, seems rather to have stood close to the side of the gate, after the manner of the black tower at Cardiff, than to have had the gateway pass through it, as at Arundel;—and this perhaps may account for the strong fortification of the bridge of entry.

(*g g*). The long fortified bridge belonging to this entrance.

(*h i l*). Three other towers; which, in conformity to Agas, are here represented square; but which might probably have been some of them round; as in the representation of the tower (*e*).

(*k*). The great decagon keep of Robert D'Oiley, standing on an high mount; with the curious original deep well in its centre.

(*m*). The great hall, built most probably in the very beginning of the reign of Edward I. and falling into decay in the reign of Edward III. The old shire hall, in which were held the black assizes, was obviously the continuation of such a sort of building on this spot.

(*n*). The kitchen with its offices, and the chambers over them, mentioned in the records; which are placed here in conformity with the situation of all such offices in Edward the First's time.

(*r r*). The branch of the river running by the castle, which plainly seems to have been that called the mill stream in the ancient records as at present, and protecting the wall from the round tower to St. George's tower.

(*w*). Shews nearly the place of the central well; which in Mr. King's description is apparently confounded with the one made in the reign of Henry II: this is now again in actual use, near the present second gate of the castle prison; about twenty-two feet in depth.

In Buck's south-west Prospect of the City of Oxford may be seen, at one glance, both the distance beyond the walls of the castle, at which the tower called Friar Bacon's study was placed; where an old Saxon tower of stone once stood in the time of Ethelred;—and also the nearness of Oseney abbey. In the second volume of the same valuable work, by S. and N. Buck, there is a north prospect of the castle, which was finished in the year 1729. Parts of the ancient wall are there seen on either side of the tower, with buildings attached, and a circular-headed doorway.

For causing the water to flow into the great ditch (*o p q*) surrounding the castle, there was very anciently a lock, weir, or dam, a little below (*t*), with 'mansuræ'

or tenements built upon it, which was useful for a mill or mills, as at present[m]; protected by St. George's tower (*s*) somewhat in the same manner as there was formerly a dam protected by one of the towers of Tunbridge castle, for the purpose of diverting the course of the river in order to supply the works surrounding that castle with a part of its waters.

Such turning of the stream however round the castle at Oxford has long been disused: and the ditches having become in most parts dry[n], and filled up level, the present entrance of the castle is on plain ground.

Where stood the malthouse, brewhouse, stable, wardrobe, and other apartments which are mentioned in the ancient rolls, it is not of much importance now to determine. Of their very early existence there can be no doubt.

We cannot dismiss the subject without mentioning the taste and skill displayed in the construction and arrangement of the new buildings of the castle, as well as the

[m] More mills than one are mentioned in ancient records. Imbert Pugeys, to whom the custody of the castle was committed 37 or 38 Hen. III, had the moiety of the mills under the castle—'medietat' molendinor' subt' idem castrum;' the other moiety being probably vested in the hands of John de Turbervill. One mill only is mentioned, 32 Hen. III. with the king's mead. But the '*mills*' and mill-dam, 'wara,' with houses upon it, are mentioned in D'Oiley's charters of conveyance to Oseney abbey. The words 'supra waram,' however, in these charters, describing the situation of these very houses 'upon the *weir*,' or mill-dam, have been hitherto erroneously confounded with the place called *Warham*; the *ham* upon the weir. Vid. Monast. II. 137; and Stevens, II. 117—119.

[n] So early as in the reign of Edw. II. the herbage of the ditches is mentioned among the annual profits of the castle; of which the keeper was to give an account to the sheriff, and the sheriff to the crown. At that time Thomas Danvers was sheriff, and Richard Damory keeper; when an account was rendered of 79*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

commendable zeal and care bestowed in preserving as much of the old fortress as was consistent with modern accommodation. The towers exhibit an appropriate air of castellated security; an appearance of strength pervades the whole; and the interior is subdivided into distinct cells and compartments, where health, light, and cleanliness have not been forgotten among other essential objects of the architect. It appears, that between the years 1783 and 1785 the county magistrates adopted the resolution of enlarging the precincts of the castle, and of rebuilding the whole. Accordingly the purchase of some additional ground was effected from the dean and chapter of Christ Church for the sum of 1171*l.* 10*s.*, the greater part of which was paid to Charles Etty, esq. the then lessee of the property under that body.

Among various plans delivered, after public advertisement, that of Mr. Blackburn, architect, was selected; and the works were commenced under the direction of Edward Edge of Bisley, Glocestershire, who built the boundary wall round the gaol and one wing of the interior. But it was not until 1805 that the entire improvements were completed under the superintendence of Mr. Harris, the Oxford builder. The total cost of these improvements, including the purchase of the additional ground, amounted to 19,033*l.* The magistrates most active in promoting this design were, Christopher Willoughby, esq.; afterwards a baronet; the earl of Macclesfield, Dr. Cooke, Dr. Onslow, and Dr. Nowel. Since that period various alterations and additions have been made in the gaol, in compliance with certain statutory provisions, the maintenance of which forms a considerable item in the annual expenditure of the county. There is a small committee room for the convenience of the magistrates; but the

ordinary business of the county, as well as that of the sessions and assizes, is conducted in the TOWN HALL; built chiefly at the expense of Thomas Rowney, esq. about the year 1752. A regular chaplain is appointed by the magistrates to visit the convicts in the gaol, and to perform the service daily in a small chapel constructed for the purpose within the precincts of the castle. The foundation of this chapel, as well as a considerable benefaction for the use of the poor prisoners in the castle, must be ascribed to the benevolence of Thomas Horde (or Howard) esq. Sir Thomas Pope also, the founder of Trinity college, left an annual sum 'pro pauperibus in Ergastulo.'

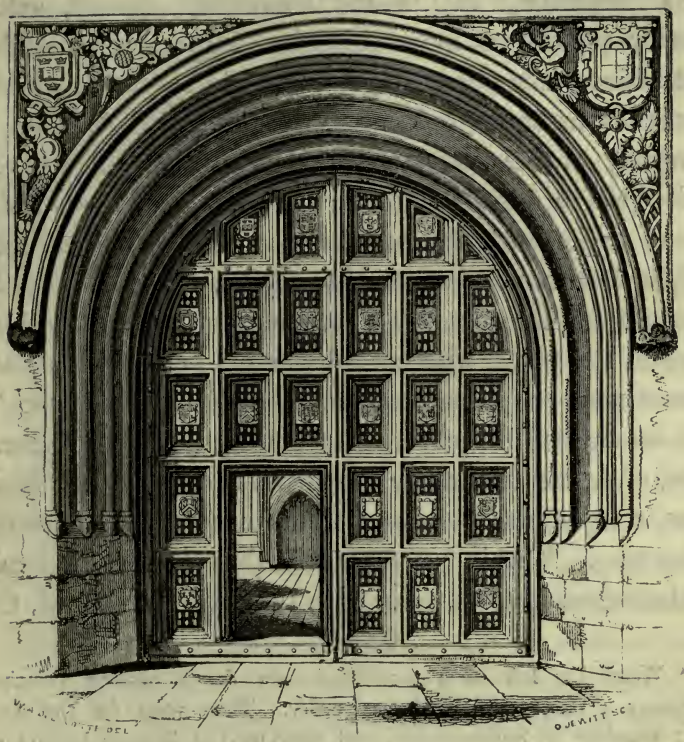
THE OLD TOWER FROM THE MILL-STREAM.

F Mackenzie. J. Le Keux.

FRONT OF THE SCHOOLS.

Published Dec.r 1st 1836, by J. H. Parker, Oxford, C. Tilt, Fleet St.t London & J. Le Keux, Harmondsworth.

MEMORIALS OF OXFORD.



THE GREAT GATE OF THE SCHOOLS; 1619.

The Schools.

THE details connected with the subject of the Public Schools will necessarily include a brief review of the Academical History of Oxford.

There is reason to believe, that from a period beyond all record there existed in the very centre of this city a spot more immediately dedicated to the purposes of gene-

ral study and education[a]. Even the good king Alfred has been generally considered rather as the restorer than the founder of the University. The statistical description of the town, its walls, its mural mansions, its 'domus hospitatæ,' &c. in the Domesday Survey, sufficiently proves its long-established importance; whilst the indirect manner in which some of its most venerable churches are there incidentally noticed, with the landed property of the canons of St. Frideswide, 'which never belonged to any HUNDRED,' affords additional testimony to its antiquity and independence. The ravages of the Danes, previous to this period, will satisfactorily account for the loss of all earlier records; but the history of the place, whether academical or municipal, assumes and occupies a prominent station from this epoch. No sooner had it recovered its municipal rights and energies, after the temporary hostilities of Danish and Norman conquerors, than we find its academical character returning. Within ten years after the conquest[b], the collegiate church of St. George in the castle of Oxford, the

[a] Wood has left us a most elaborate detail of the principal SCHOOLS, arranged in alphabetical order. They were for the most part standing in School-street, and were used as Schools beyond all the record that he had seen; and, as he was fully persuaded, before the time that they were known by the names which occur in ancient deeds; though he has traced the greater part of them to the 12th and 13th centuries. This part of his work occupies eighty-four pages in the quarto edition of Mr. Gutch; Oxford, 1796.

[b] A.D. 1075. Chron. T. Wikes, p. 22. Ed. Gale, fol. Oxon. 1687. A manuscript in Corpus library, quoted by Dugdale in the Monasticon, gives the date a year earlier, and attributes the foundation jointly to D'Oiley and his sworn companion in arms, Roger D'Iveri. In another place the church is said to have been built by Osmund, bishop of Sarum. See Wood ap. Peshall, p. 209. Osmund was consecrated in 1078, and died in 1099. See Tanner's Not. Mon. p. 418.

tower of which still remains, was founded by Robert D'Oiley; who settled therein secular canons of the order of St. Augustine: being such, observes Wood, as were 'most fit for an university, and not bound to keep their cloister, as regulars are.' Here they continued till their translation to Oseney abbey in 1149, 'at which time,' adds the same diligent antiquary, 'this their said habitation became a nursery for secular students, subject to the chancellor's jurisdiction.' Brumman le Riche endowed this same church of St. George, at its first foundation, with land in Walton manor, in the northern suburbs of Oxford; whence probably arose the tradition that the ancient university was on that side of the town: the Benedictines also having about this time a considerable establishment for the instruction of their novices, where now stands Worcester college[c]. Here, according to Twyne and Wood, was a *Campus Martius*, 'divided into several portions, according to the scholastic degrees;' and 'at the end of *non ultra* walk a piece of ground called Rome, having been a little hill, sometime containing a cave underneath, with a meander therein, and at the top thereof a cross built of stone.' But of these classical and Christian symbols combined, and of the windmill afterwards erected in the room of them, no trace or memory now remains. This academical retreat was appropriately terminated at each end by the wells of Plato and Aristotle[d].

The college of St. George, before mentioned, continued

[c] See our account of that college, with the history of the parishes of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Giles.

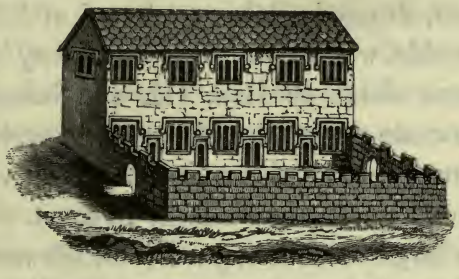
[d] These learned appellations appear to have been substituted for 'Brumman's Well' and 'Cornish Chough Well.'

in the patronage of Oseney abbey till its dissolution; being governed by statutes similar in some respects to those of more recent colleges, and consisting of a warden, fellows, and scholars. The warden was always to be chosen from the canons of Oseney: the fellows and scholars were sworn to perform divine service, and in all things to be faithful to the wardens in succession so long as they lived in the college; to be kind, loving, peaceable, modest, chaste, and holy; and if any of them were preferred to a living, or died in the college, they should leave something, &c. There were five secular priests; and the scholars were in number twelve, for the most part WELSH.

We have stated these particulars, because they contain some of the elements of that collegiate system which afterwards became general in the university.

The most ancient SCHOOLS Wood divides into secular and claustral; that is, those which belonged to independent halls or colleges, and others which were supported by the monastic bodies. In both there was a constant succession of masters, doctors, or professors in each faculty, who publicly taught, or acted as moderators, subject to the chancellor of the university, who was called at a very early period the 'Rector of the Schools.' Notwithstanding the prevalence of the religious orders, particularly the Augustinians and Benedictines, the claustral schools were never so much frequented as the secular. These latter in process of time became so numerous, as to give name to that ancient street so frequently mentioned, leading from the west end of St. Mary's church to the north wall of the city. They were originally attached to the celebrated halls there situated, being the

largest rooms in them; but sometimes in Lent the number of determining[e] bachelors was so great, that the schools were not capable of containing them. In such cases they performed their exercises in or over the larger shops of the citizens, and even in places remote from the concourse of scholars. This inconvenience probably led to the perversion of the use of St. Mary's church for the purposes of scholastic acts; an abuse which at length gradually produced the erection of a Divinity School, a Convocation House, and a Theatre; public buildings admirably adapted for all the ordinary or extraordinary business of the University.



OLD SCHOOLS, BUILT IN 1439; FROM NELE'S VIEWS.

All the ancient Schools seem to have been distinct rooms, in which grammar, logic, rhetoric, sophistry, &c. were taught. The Schools of ARTS were first reduced into one large pile of building about the year 1439. But the Divinity School, which is the great consummation of

[e] So called because the exercises performed by them in Lent term, subsequent to their bachelor's degree, relieved them from the necessity of keeping terms regularly, as before, within the walls of a college or hall. A dispensation is now granted every year for the omission of these exercises, and an annual list of the names of the determining bachelors is printed.

the whole plan, and which still exists as an unrivalled specimen of ancient splendour, was not finished till the year 1480.

Some of the first Schools on record after the Norman conquest were those belonging to Oseney abbey. They appear to have been large and separate apartments over the shops of the citizens, and rented at a sum equal to one half of the house-rent. Thus 'Wodecocke Schools,' so called from the time of king John to that of Richard the Second, are repeatedly registered in the rent-rolls of that monastery as being over a shop or residence of a family of that name. They were in St. Mary's parish, opposite to the place where All Souls' college now stands. 'Torald Schools' also, situated at the upper end of School-street on the east side, were given to Oseney abbey by a person of that name about 46 Hen. III, and belonged, even before they came to the Thoralds, to one master Richard Bacun, a member of the university; who, as Wood thinks it probable, read or taught in them. They consisted of a large tenement, part of which was fitted up for Schools, and the other part as a hall for students. These and other Schools hereabout, amounting to fourteen, as appears from rent-rolls of 1377—1385, becoming ruinous, were taken down and rebuilt by Thomas Hokenorton, abbot of Oseney, on one uniform plan. This new fabric, which was finished, as we have intimated above, in 1439, is described as a long pile of stone building, consisting of two stories, and divided into ten Schools[f]; five below, and five above; the names of which

[f] A correct idea of this building may be formed from one of Nele's views, which we have thought sufficiently curious to be repeated in page 5. It exactly corresponds with the description here given.

are preserved in a rent roll of the following year, and differ very little from those still seen over the doors of the present Schools[g]. The following appears to have been the order of study in those times, if we may judge from the arrangement of the Schools :—Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Arithmetic, Music, Geometry, Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Metaphysics.

We are not to conclude, that either before or after the erection of these Schools all the rest fell into disuse or decay. On the contrary, more than twenty others seem to have flourished about the same time[h]: and these were generally so full, that in Lent, as we before observed, many were forced to determine in the houses of tradesmen; or else in private chambers of halls, and in inner rooms or recesses far distant from the access of scholars. Hence originated a disreputable class, called 'Chamberdekyns:' for the Masters in every faculty and science, in times the most ancient, were accustomed to read lectures in their own chambers, wheresoever they were[i]. But this practice in succeeding ages being discountenanced, when the number of public Schools increased, and a taste for logical disputations became prevalent, it was ordered in the 'Assemblie House,' about the year 1408, that it should not be lawful for any to determine their Acts any where except within some of the *two and thirty* Schools in

[g] The difference consists chiefly of some additions; as, for Languages, Jurisprudence, &c.

[h] For a particular account of each we must refer to the pages of Wood. V. Annals by Gutch, B. II. 710—794.

[i] Thus in the Chronicle of T. Wikes, p. 118, we read, that in the year 1289, after the termination of the disputes between the university and the bishop of Lincoln, the Masters began to resume their stations, 'et inceperunt solenniter legere in *cameris suis*.'

School-street; and subsequently, about the year 1439, the Masters were ordered to read in School-street, or in some noted religious place; that is, in some secular or claustral School. After this decree, the Inceptors in the faculty of Arts, who were also by statute bound to read there, were compelled to supplicate, that it might be lawful for them the year following, when they were regents, to read their Ordinary Lectures 'extra vicum Scholarum.' Dispensations to that effect are frequently recorded in the old registers. The reason of such decrees was, partly, because that street and others adjoining were furnished with more halls and houses of learning than any in the university; but principally, perhaps, because the situation was central, and contiguous to St. Mary's church; where, in the old Congregation house, or in some of the chapels belonging to that ancient fabric, the university held all their solemn meetings[k]; and from the north door of which the Masters usually went in procession, accompanied by their auditors, to the public Schools allotted to them respectively, for the delivery of their Ordinary Lectures. Similar formalities were observed on other occasions; and almost to our own times the determining bachelors in Lent, after Latin prayers in the choir or chancel of St. Mary's, were accustomed to proceed in their proper habits to the several Schools into which they were distributed by the Collectors: but, since the introduction of a new system of instruction and examination, all these solemnities and formalities, with the whole train of scholastic exercises and disputations—vesperial and comitial, terminal and quadragesimal, as well as Austins, Quodlibets, and Juraments, have van-

[k] See our account of St. Mary's church.

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PROSCHOLIUM TO THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

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ished away, and have become mere matters of academical history[1].

The departure from the old system, however, may be traced to an earlier period than the present or even the preceding century. Soon after the restoration of Charles II. a taste for polite literature and science having succeeded to the polemical animosities which had distracted the nation more or less from the time of the Reformation, fomented by men who 'turned religion into rebellion, and faith into faction,' the authorities of the university felt the necessity of promoting the cultivation of studies more in accordance with the national taste. With this view a statute was framed in June, 1662, and published in December following; by which all bachelors of Arts were required to recite from memory two DECLAMATIONS of their own composition, in the School of Natural Philosophy, in the presence of one of the proctors, pro-proctors, or masters of the Schools, before they commenced Inceptors in Arts[m]. The ultimate, if not the immediate effect of this statute was, to throw into the shade the former system of logical and philosophical

[1] The whole of Titulus VIII. concerning Ordinary Disputations, occupying five pages in the quarto edition of the Corpus Statutorum, printed in 1768, was abrogated in 1819 by a brief statute of four lines.

[m] It is remarkable, that something of this kind was attempted about the year 1540; when quadragesimal exercises for bachelors were taken away, and declamations appointed in their stead. See Wood's Annals by Gutch, B. II. p. 762. There was no novelty of proceeding, therefore, in the substitution of two LECTURES, 'binas lectiones,' for such exercises, in the case of determining bachelors, by the statute of 1808. These exercises had been pertinaciously restored at the commencement of queen Mary's reign. Vid. Pat. 1 Mar. p. 2. New statutes were compiled in the reign of queen Elizabeth; Arthur Yeldard, president of Trinity college, being named the first of the delegates appointed for that purpose in 1576.

DISPUTATIONS on trivial subjects, to train young men intended for public stations to the practice of public speaking, and to produce the taste and the talent for correct, copious, manly, and original composition, formed after the models of classical antiquity[n]. This system, gradually working its way through all the impediments of inveterate prejudice, and producing several generations of illustrious statesmen, divines, heroes, and philosophers, has at length finally triumphed over the other. The nineteenth century commenced with an entire change in the mode of conducting the public examinations; and, though a variety of minor alterations have at different times been introduced since, it is from the statute of May 21, 1800, that we must date the complete reformation of the scholastic part of the academical code[o].

[n] It is worthy of notice, that in the preamble to this statute the university acknowledges the importance of the 'LITERÆ HUMANIORES;' and regrets, that no sufficient provision had been previously made, by means of the public exercises, for the encouragement of polite literature and eloquence:—'cum rei literariæ intersit, ut, qui ad gradus Academicos promoventur, specimina profectus sui in iis quas profitentur Artibus publice præbeant, et non minus in HUMANIORIBUS LITERIS quam DISPUTATIONIBUS philosophicis versatos se comprobent: quandoquidem alteri harum, nimirum POLITIORI LITERATURÆ dicendique studiis, per publica Exercitia nondum satis prospectum videatur; placuit Academiæ'—&c. Public Declamations in the halls of colleges still form an important part of the academical system of instruction.

[o] See Addenda to the Corpus Statutorum, Tit. IX. Sect. II. p. 115-125, 157-167, 198-9, 213-236, 261-276. Large demands are sometimes made upon our patience and forbearance by superficial persons, who magnify the Laudian code, and Caroline statutes, as they are called in common parlance: but perhaps, in the language of the great moralist and philosopher, we may rest satisfied, that the wisest remedy for such pompous fatuity is a contemptuous silence. What Laud suggested, or Charles the First sanctioned, related chiefly to the subordinate discipline and government of the university; but,

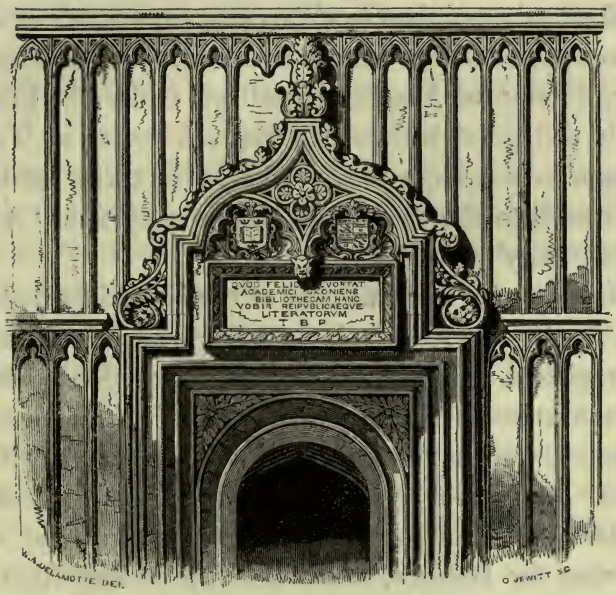
The New Schools.—The schools built by abbot Hokenorton being inadequate to the increasing wants of the university, they applied to the abbot of Reading for stone to rebuild them; and in the year 1532 it appears that considerable sums of money were expended on them; but they went to decay in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. and during the whole reign of Edward VI. The change of religion having occasioned a suspension of the usual exercises and scholastic acts in the university, in the year 1540 only two of these schools were used by Determiners, and within two years after none at all. The whole area, between these schools and the Divinity school, was subsequently converted into a garden and a pig-market; and the Schools themselves, being completely abandoned by the masters and scholars, were used by glovers and laundresses. 'There where Minerva sate as regent for several ages,' exclaims Wood, 'was nothing remaining all the reign of K. Edward VI. but wretched solitariness—and nothing but a dead silence appeared.' At length the university, in 1554, obtained from the dean and canons of Christ Church, who had succeeded to this Oseney property, a grant of the site of these schools with a garden behind, on the east side of them, on condition of releasing them for ever from the payment of two yearly pensions, amounting together to the sum of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

as has been observed, the Corpus Statutorum itself 'introduced little or no change in the mechanism of academical instruction. Even in the worst of times, according to the writer of the preface to that compilation—'inter incerta vacillans statuta, viguit academia, colebantur studia, enituit disciplina; et optanda temporum felicitate, tabularum defectus resarcivit innatus candor; et quicquid legibus deerat, moribus suppletum est.'

After this, in 1557-8, more than 200*l.* were expended on the said schools and on the Divinity school, under the direction of Dr. Thomas Rainholds, then commissary of the university, who also himself contributed liberally to the repairs. But sir Thomas Bodley having in a better age, and with a nobler design, begun the eastern part of the Public Library, the addition of three more sides to that, to form one grand quadrangular pile, was a proposition admirably suited to his great conceptions; and in 1611-12, just before his death, with the cooperation of sir John Bennett and others, the whole plan of the present fabric was matured, and a standing delegacy appointed to carry the work into execution. Sir Thomas was buried in Merton chapel March 29, 1613; and on the day following the first stone of the new building was laid by Sir John Bennett in the north-west end, where the Moral Philosophy and Civil Law schools were afterwards constructed. During the six years occupied in completing this massive structure, the contributions of numerous benefactors amounted to about 4,500*l.*, in addition to the moneys left by sir Thomas Bodley.

The architect of these schools was Thomas Holt of York, who died Sept. 9, 1624, and was buried in the churchyard of Holywell. The inscription on his tomb is printed by Peshall from Wood's manuscripts. In the register of burials in St. Mary's parish, occurs in the year 1631, as printed by Peshall, 'Mr. J. Acroid, chief builder of the schools, Sept. 11.' This, however, is evidently a mistake for 1613. He is often mentioned by sir Thomas Bodley in his letters to Dr. James, his first librarian. The Bentleys appear to have survived him. In the register of burials of St. Peter's in the East, occurs,—'1615, 8 Dec. J. Bentley, one of the chief masons that built the

Schools, and Merton college New Buildings;' and a little below,—'1618, 29 Jan. Mic. Bentley, unus e lapicidis qui ædificârunt Publ. Scholas.' From these dates it appears, that there were three builders in succession, who undertook the work, and all three died before its completion; but the architect survived.



PART OF THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE SCHOOL COURT.

In this fabric we see not much of that 'special comeliness of workmanship,' which Bodley seems to have anticipated, and which is attempted in the panel-work of the western side[p]; for, if we except the display of the

[p] See his letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Singleton, dated from London, Nov. 5, 1611. 'His will was—upon a foresight he had that in process of time there would be great want of conveyance and stowage for books, because of the endless multitude of those that were there already—that if the intended present plot for building the new

five orders in the interior view of the tower, and a few other embellishments, there is very little ornament to relieve the monotony of the edifice. This effect has been increased by the removal of the transoms, which originally divided the windows into a greater number of compartments, as may be seen in Loggan's view. To resist the perpendicular pressure of this heavy mass, the architect adopted the *counterarching* expedient: of which the earliest examples will be found over the windows on the west side of Magdalene college, under the library; and in a singular instance in the old vestry at Trinity college, over a large square window of three lights, introduced into the eastern wall apparently after 'Angervyle's library' was built.

The following appointment of the several Schools, for each faculty and science, is recorded in one of the university registers, and also notified by inscriptions over the doors in letters of gold :—On the south side, Medicine and Anatomy, since taken into the Public Library; with the School of Natural Philosophy under it: contiguous to the Medicine and Anatomy School, on the same story, was that for Hebrew, afterwards Music and Rhetoric; sometime used as a drying-room for the Press, and now an additional room to the Library; under which is the present Music School. The north side contained the

Schools should proceed in such sort as the same that was then devised by public consent, then over the tops of those two stories, which were resolved to be the height of the Schools, there should be contrived another third room, (in case it might be performed with good convenience, and with the university's approbation,) to go in compass round over the Schools; and so to meet at each end in two lobbies or passages, *framed with some special comeliness of workmanship*, to make a fair entrance into the north and south corners of his late new enlargement eastward,' &c. Wood's Annals ap. Gutch, B. II. p. 789.

School of Civil Law, or Jurisprudence, now a part of the Library; with that of Moral Philosophy under it, since appropriated to the reception of the Arundel marbles, &c.: the Greek School, afterwards used for languages generally, contiguous to the Law School; with Grammar and History underneath, now converted into an Examination School. The east side contained Geometry and Arithmetic in one, with Metaphysics underneath, now added to the Examination School. On the other side of the tower was the School of Astronomy; with that of Logic, or Dialectics, underneath; in which last is deposited the Pomfret collection of statues, busts, &c. All these rooms were wainscoted from the beginning, as high as the windows, and furnished with a rostrum, or pulpit, for the professor, with benches for the auditors. The principal entrance is from Cat street, opposite the present Magdalene Hall, under a handsome groined archway: the folding oak doors of which are elaborately carved, and ornamented with the royal arms and devices, the arms of the university, and those of all the colleges then in existence; concluding with the arms of Wadham college, then recently founded: as seen in our engraving in the first page. Over this archway are four rooms, or stories: the first was intended as a mathematical library for the use of the Savilian professors; the second forms a handsome part of the picture gallery; the third is the archive room, containing the muniments and registers of the university, &c.; and the fourth, or uppermost, was intended to serve as an observatory for the use of the astronomical professors. The figures and emblems cut in stone, in the upper part of the tower, were at first, with great cost and splendour, double-gilt; but when king James came from Woodstock to see this quadran-

gular pile, he commanded them to be whitened over; because they were so dazzling, or, as Wood expresses it, 'so glorious and splendid,' that none, especially when the sun shone, could behold them. Over the arch of entrance, and also in the upper story of the tower, fronting the area, are the royal arms, with supporters, &c. Over the northern archway are the arms of the university, ensigned with a round cap, and supported by two angels. Over the southern archway, which leads to the Radcliffe square, is the family escutcheon of William earl of Pembroke, with a brief inscription in letters of gold; denoting, that he was then chamberlain of the king's household, and chancellor of the university. This archway, as well as the rest, has a groined vaulting of stone, with escutcheons at the intersection of the ribs.

ARCHWAY FACING THE RADCLIFFE SQUARE.

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THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

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PENDANTS IN THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Among the Schools appropriated to particular faculties, as might naturally be expected, there were many in different places for the profession of divinity. The first teachers of that important branch of academical instruction read to their pupils and auditors, as was customary in other departments in early times, in their own chambers. But much inconvenience having arisen from this practice, they were compelled by the authorities of the university to transfer their lectures to more public places; such as the old church of St. Mildred, the chapels adjoining to St. Mary's, or the religious houses. Among the latter we find the priory of the Augustinians the most celebrated; in whose chapter-house, where Wadham college now stands, secular as well as regular students performed their exercises in theology, paying to the prior certain fees for the use of it. The vespers and other exercises, anciently performed in the mansions of the Dominican and Franciscan friars, were after great struggles transferred to St. Mary's church about the latter end of the reign of Edward the First; and a composi-

tion to that effect between the university and the preaching friars, under their common seals, was confirmed by letters patent of 7 Edw. II. The theological lectures of the Carmelites and Benedictines, in the northern suburbs, were never much frequented, in consequence of their distance from School street and the chief places of concourse. One of the last of the secular schools, before the present school of Divinity was begun, is that already mentioned in page 5; which, from the rent being sometimes entered in the name of the chancellor, we may conclude to have been publicly used for theological exercises and disputations[a].

At length, in the year 1426 or 1427, the university having obtained from the master and scholars of Balliol college a void piece of ground, in exchange for Sparrow hall, which was more convenient to that society, they commenced the foundation of the present splendid edifice. The site is described as within the walls of the town of Oxford, between Exeter college on the west, School street on the east, Exeter lane running under the said walls on the north, and the tenements of the convent of Dorchester and of the college of Balliol on the south[b]. In this great work the university was liberally assisted by the Benedictines; who contributed 100*l.* on condition, that all persons of their order, whether graduates or scholars, should have the free use of the

[a] 'De Schola Theologica super seldam,' &c. 9 Ric. II. This is the same School which occurs so early as 8 Ed. I. (1280) for which a rent of sixteen shillings was paid by the chancellor: 'Scolæ supra seldas Wodecocke per cancellarium Oxon' xvj sol.' V. Wood ap. Gutch, Ann. B. II. p. 759, 774.

[b] These tenements comprehended Dorchester schools and the old schools of Balliol college; the site of which is now included in the gardens of Exeter college.

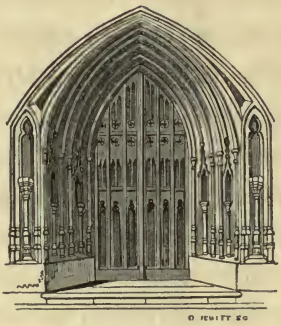
said School for ever[c]. Many other contributions soon followed; as from archbishop Chichele; William Gray, dean of St. Paul's; the deans and chapters of Salisbury, Wells, Exeter, and Lincoln: but one of the principal benefactors was the good duke Humphrey of Glocester; who, in consequence of an application to him from the university in 1445, not only assisted them bountifully in their first object of erecting a Divinity School, but also adopted and promoted their suggestion of building a Public Library over it, which remains to this day; being the same which was afterwards enlarged by sir Thomas Bodley[d]. Hence duke Humphrey has been generally considered as the founder of the whole structure; though Thomas Kemp, bishop of London, who in 1478 generously gave 1000 marks to enable the university to complete the work, has been sometimes complimented with a similar title[e]. The uncle of this same prelate, John Kemp, archbishop of York, and a cardinal, had previously given 500 marks; and, with Edmund duke of Somerset and marquis of Dorchester, as executor to cardinal Beaufort, had consented to the disposal of 5000 marks more towards the same object from the effects of the said cardinal, at the instance of

[c] Vid. 'Acta Capitularia,' &c. ap. Wilkins, Concil. III. 466, et seqq. from a manuscript at Durham, and Wood ap. Gutch, Ann. B. II. p. 775.

[d] See our account of the Bodleian library.

[e] As in the following letter to him from the university: 'Tu igitur unus, cum huic structuræ extremam manum imposueris, totius nimirum ædificii author *videberis*,' &c.; a very common case in the history of architectural designs, which have occupied some time in building. The arms and badges also of both uncle and nephew are very conspicuous on the vaulted ceiling; viz. three wheatsheaves; sometimes alone, and sometimes impaled with the see of Canterbury.

Gilbert Kymer[f], then chancellor of the university; who with Elias Holcot, warden of Merton college, was actively engaged in superintending the progress of the undertaking[g]. Among other causes, which retarded the completion of this magnificent fabric, it appears, that the workmen, who were the same that were employed at Eton and Windsor under the directions of William of Waynflete, as overseer of the works there, had been called away under a mandate from the king; but were afterwards restored in consequence of a petition from the university. Then the work went speedily forward; and Waynflete lent the very scaffolds which were used in building his college, to expedite the labours of the workmen.



EASTERN DOOR OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The unexampled splendour of this edifice, when its broad and elaborate windows were filled with glass of

[f] He was physician to Humphrey duke of Glocester, but had considerable preferment in the church. A curious work of his, compiled for the use of his great patron and friend, has been printed among other miscellaneous articles in Hearne's Liber Niger Scaccarii.

[g] One William Church was supervisor or surveyor of the works in 1453, whose roll of accounts is mentioned by Wood as being in the treasury of University college. Ann. II. 777.

every colour, representing the Saints and Fathers of the church, with the armorial ensigns of nearly a hundred benefactors, can now be scarcely imagined[h]. Many sculptured embellishments are still visible in good preservation on the vaulted roof[i]; and the heraldic inquirer will be interested in the account of them, and of the arms formerly in the windows, in the second book of Wood's Annals. In that work a melancholy picture is given of the state of this building in the pious reign of Edward VI. From neglect of the necessary repairs it first suffered in its roof and gutters of lead. Part of the furniture was then taken away by mechanics; the windows were broken; and the lead belonging to them, with any thing else that could be easily pilfered, quite taken away. Nettles, bushes, and brambles, grew about the walls; and a pound for cattle was erected close to it.

An attempt was made in queen Mary's reign, about the year 1557, to repair the injuries received; but in the following century we find the same system of neglect or misapplication. In 1625, in consequence of the plague raging in London, the house of commons assembled here[j], and the lords sat in the north end of the School or Picture Gallery[k]. The privy council met at Christ Church.

[h] The great west window of St. Mary's church was also filled originally with painted glass; representing in groupes of figures an epitome of the history of the university.

[i] See the two pendants, p. 17. The whole was repaired, as well as the library above, under the superintendence of sir Christopher Wren.

[j] A former parliament having acquired the title of *insanum*, this was called 'parliamentum *vanum*.' See Wood's Annals.

[k] For a minute account of the present valuable contents of this gallery, as well as of the Pomfret collection of statues, Arundel marbles, &c. we must refer to the new edition of the Oxford Guide, printed in 1834; as well as to the second book of Wood's History by Gutch, Oxford, 1796. We have given a view of the Pomfret School.

At the commencement of the civil wars most of the Schools were used as storehouses for corn and provisions, and the upper room of the tower was filled with muskets. But nothing is more to be regretted than the incongruous load of oak carpentry placed at the west end of the Divinity School in the year 1669. The chief persons concerned in this arrangement were Dean Fell, who was then vice-chancellor, and sir Christopher Wren, who superintended the practical part of the work. For this purpose, according to Wood, they removed the professor's chair, which stood in the middle on the south side, 'a fair piece of polished work erected on pillars of stone curiously wrought, with a canopy of carved wood, supported by pillars of the same, and reaching almost to the roof.' The opponent's seat was under this chair, or pulpit, on the stonework of which were the arms of cardinal Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, who probably was the chief contributor to this part of the interior. The respondent's seat was opposite to this, on the north side; built like the former of polished stone entirely from the floor, and half encompassed with a stone seat for the auditors. It should be remarked, however, that before this time all the ancient seats, which stood there with desks before them, from one end to the other, had been taken away; and the area being thus made clear, an opening was made, and an arch constructed with folding-doors under one of the windows on the north side, opposite to the great door of the Theatre; for the purpose of making solemn processions into that noble building on public occasions through the Divinity School. Without disturbing the usual practice of the university in this respect, which is admirably contrived for effect, the interior of this room

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THE THEATRE.

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might in these days of improvement be restored to something of its former magnificence.

The Theatre.—The first stone of this truly classical edifice was laid in 1664; having archbishop Sheldon for its founder, and sir Christopher Wren as its architect. The whole was finished in five years, at an expense of nearly 15,000*l.*; to which this munificent prelate added 2000*l.* to be employed in the purchase of estates for its permanent support and repair. Dr. Wills also, the very liberal warden of Wadham college, left 1000*l.* more for that purpose. It is capable of containing 3000 persons, or more; its dimensions in the interior being 80 feet by 70. The original roof being supposed to be dangerous, a new one was substituted in 1802; the effect of which on the outside is very different from that produced by the former; as may be seen by comparing it with Loggan's view. The interior was repaired, cleaned, and restored, in the year 1826; so that it is now seen in all its original beauty[k].

Public Lectures.—Our review of the academical and scholastic history of the university obviously suggests the propriety of a brief account of the successive foundations of lectures and professorships.

Of the 'laureated lectures' of king Alfred's days, as they are styled by Wood, little can be expected to be said, as little can be known with any certainty; though a Divinity lecture is asserted to have been read by St. Neot; and St. Grymbald, who succeeded him, is re-

[k] See an account of the portraits and other embellishments of the interior in the Oxford Guide of 1834. A description of the curious emblematic ceiling, with a plate engraved by Burghers, explanatory of the geometrical design and construction of the roof, may be seen in Plot's Oxfordshire, ch. IX. p. 154.

ported to have read the same in the presence of Alfred and his nobles. Grammar and Rhetoric are the departments assigned by antiquaries to Asser of St. David's; who himself mentions the SCHOOL of king Alfred in his biography of that monarch. Twyne reports, that Logic, Music, and Arithmetic, were taught by John, a monk of St. David's; but if he interpreted the Logic of Aristotle and AVERROES in Oxford, as it is stated, there must be some anachronism, or mistake of the name[l]; for Averroes flourished in the latter part of the 12th century. Geometry and Astronomy were taught by another monk of the same name and monastery, according to some; others suppose him to be the same with the former; whilst by Leland he is called 'Joannes monachus ex Saxonia transmarina oriundus;' that is, 'a native of Old Saxony;' probably to distinguish him from others of that name. One of the most eminent Lecturers in Divinity after the Norman conquest was Robert Pulleyne, who came from the city of Exeter to Oxford in the latter part of the reign of Henry I. 'He for five years daily taught in the SCHOOLS, and on every Lord's day preached God's word to the PEOPLE. Multitudes came to hear his doctrine, profiting thereby so exceedingly, that in a short space the university proceeded in their old method of exercises, which were the age before very seldom or rarely performed[m].' According to this 'old method,' there were two classes or kinds of Lectures. The most important were called 'Cathedrales' or 'Statæ;'

[l] Great confusion arises, not only from the number of persons of the same name, but also from the variety of appellations used to distinguish the same person; as Joannes, Scotus, Erigena, Patricius Monachus, &c.

[m] V. Wood's Annals ap. Gutch, B. I. p. 142; and the authorities quoted in the margin.

F. Mackenzie. J. Le Keux.

QUADRANGLE OF THE SCHOOLS.

that is, such as were delivered from a professor's chair, 'ex cathedra,' and at stated times: the others were called 'Ordinariæ;' that is, such as were enjoined to be delivered by every inceptor in each faculty for two years. In the former department the names of Roger Hoveden, in the reign of Henry II; John Blound, or Blount, in that of Henry III; John Wycleve, or Wiccliffe, about the latter end of Edward III; Thomas Walden; and others of the reign of Henry V. are particularly recorded. When the inceptors became very numerous, TEN were at length selected by the proctors, in behalf of the rest, to superintend the ordinary lectures, with reference to the SEVEN liberal and THREE philosophical arts and sciences; and to these ten[n] was paid a stipend collected from those who were excused from reading. In process of time endowments were bestowed on the university for the promotion of particular branches of literature and science; but the collections still continued for unendowed lectures, such as Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, and Metaphysics. Hence the term '*Culets.*'

At first a common chest was provided, as in the reign of Henry VI, wherein money, books, utensils, and all things necessary for the lectures were deposited. Soon afterwards king Edward IV. founded a THEOLOGICAL LECTURE; but what became of it does not appear; though it probably led to the endowment of the lady Margaret professorship, so called from Margaret countess of Richmond, mother to king Henry VII.[o]

[n] This accounts for the TEN SCHOOLS into which abbot Hokenorton's building in 1439, mentioned before, was divided.

[o] Her epitaph in Westminster abbey was written by ERASMUS; for which he received a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS. See a full account of this excellent foundress, and of her benefactions to both uni-

Cardinal Wolsey followed; who, with those enlarged views which he always entertained, gradually instituted lectures in Divinity, Law, Medicine, Philosophy, Mathematics, Greek, Rhetoric, and Humanity[p]; but, incurring a *præmunire* before they were confirmed by certain forms and circumstances of law, he fell from his high estate, and all his projected endowments fell with him. His royal master, nevertheless, not only adopted the cardinal's college as his own, but condescended in his bounty to provide what was then deemed sufficient allowance for four of those seven lectures which Wolsey intended to have settled; substituting also a fifth for Hebrew. To be impartial to both universities, he did the same for Cambridge. The whole sum annually settled amounted only to 400*l.* The Greek professor at Oxford is still limited to his 40*l.* per annum; the other four regius professorships received additional endowments in the reign of James the First[q]. Another regius professorship was

versities, in Wood's Second Book, p. 825; and in a scarce tract published by way of preface to her funeral sermon, reprinted in 1708. The editor was Thomas Baker of St. John's college, Cambridge; whose collection of MSS. to illustrate the history and antiquities of that university amounts to 39 volumes in folio, and 3 in quarto. He rivalled the labours of Wood and Hearne in collecting and transcribing, but he does not appear to have published much.

[p] Four of these were regularly delivered, in the years 1521 and 1522, in the refectory of Corpus Christi college. A tower begun at the east end of the hall at Christ Church, where now the lobby and staircase stand, was intended to contain lecture rooms either for these public lectures, or for the private lectures of his new college. See other interesting particulars in Wood's Second Book, p. 834. et seqq.

[q] It is not generally known, that the express design of the act of 1 Edward VI. c. XIV, for dissolving chantries collegiate, &c., was to convert them 'to good and godly uses; as in erecting of grammar schools—*the further augmenting of the universities*—and better provision for the poor and needy,' &c. See 'Statutes at large.'

founded by George I, in 1724, and confirmed by George II, in 1728; the object of which is explained in the abstract which we have subjoined in a note below[r].

Of the two Lectures in Physic founded here by the celebrated Lynacre, which proved to be only temporary, we have already given a slight account[s]. The next in order were those two noble lectures, or professorships, for Geometry and Astronomy, established and endowed for ever by sir Henry Savile, knight, sometime

[r] We insert the following abstract of this endowment for the information of those who may not hitherto have sufficiently considered the nature of it; particularly as it seems to coincide in some respects with the object which sir Robert Taylor had in view in his late munificent bequest for 'erecting a proper edifice and establishing a foundation for the teaching and improving the European languages,' &c.:—

'The universities—designed for a perpetual supply and succession of persons qualified for services of state as well as of the church, for embassies, &c., with sufficient knowledge of modern languages to speak and write them correctly and intelligibly, that the youth of the nation may not too soon be sent abroad or consigned to foreign teachers. The professor to be a master of arts, bachelor of law, or any higher degree, and of good reputation. The crown to appoint 20 students to attend the professor and to be instructed *gratis*, by such foreign teachers as the professor shall *provide*, of whom there are to be at the least *two*. The professor once at least in every term to read a public lecture on the method of studying Modern History, to the 20 scholars and others statutably expected to attend such lectures in the schools. The 20 scholars to attend the professor to and from the schools. The professor for neglect of duty liable to such mulcts as the other professors; his stipend 400*l*. per annum, to be paid half yearly. The professor and foreign teachers to make a report once every year to the king's secretary of state of the proficiency of the 20 scholars, that the negligent may be removed, and appointments found in the way of reward for the diligent and attentive. The professors, &c. so to make their appointments as in no manner to interfere with the other university exercises.'

[s] See our Memorials of the Botanic garden, and Wood's Annals, II. 862, 3.

warden of Merton college, and afterward provost of Eton. The statutes which regulate them were given by himself Aug. 10, 1619, and confirmed in convocation on the 16th of the same month. This truly great and learned man read lectures in Geometry for some time in his own person, first in the Divinity School, and then in the proper School of Geometry. These were published in Oxford in 1621. In 1618 sir William Sedley of Aylesford in Kent, knt. and bart., bequeathed by will 2000*l.* to purchase lands for the endowment of a lecture in NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, which took effect in 1622; such lands of the annual value of 120*l.* being bought at Waddesdon in Buckinghamshire. Sir William had been educated at Hart hall. About the same time Thomas White, D.D., first of Magdalene hall, but afterwards prebendary of St. Paul's, canon of Christ Church and of Windsor, and treasurer of Salisbury, gave the manor of Langdon Hills in Essex, by deed enrolled June 20, 1621, for an annual stipend of 100*l.* to a reader in MORAL PHILOSOPHY; to be changed at the termination of every quinquennium[t], unless some urgent reason should induce the electors, who are the vice-chancellor and the dean of Christ Church for the time being, with the presidents of Magdalene and St. John's, and the two

[t] A similar rule was adopted afterwards by the founder of the Poetry Lecture; by Dr. Rawlinson, more strictly, in his foundation of the Anglo-Saxon Professorship; and by Mr. Drummond, in his Professorship of Political Economy. It is reported to be common in the university of Salamanca; for which Wood quotes 'Possevinus de Cultura Ingeniorum, c. 27.' Dr. White gives the reason; which is, in order to produce a greater number of persons, 'qui huic muneri suffecturi, ac pares futuri sint.' Vid. Appendix Statutorum, p. 39, 4to. Oxon. 1768.

proctors, to continue the same reader for ten years: but in no case beyond.

In the following year the celebrated Camden gave the manor of Bexley in Kent to the university upon trust, to maintain for ever one reader, who was to be called 'THE READER OF HISTORIES.' This is now generally styled the 'Camden professorship of ancient history,' to distinguish it from that of modern history. The estate was valued at 400*l.* per annum; but, being let on a renewable lease for 99 years, the professor was to receive therefrom an annual stipend of 140*l.*

The endowment of a Lecture in ANATOMY was first proposed by Richard Tomlins, esq., of Westminster, in the year 1623, with a yearly stipend of 25*l.*, but this was increased in 1638 by a donation of about 500*l.* more from the founder of the lecture; with which sum several parcels of land were purchased at Bicester for the better security and augmentation of the stipend[u].

Dr. William Heather, of the royal chapel of Charles I, who accumulated his degrees in music here, May 17, 1622, by deed bearing date a short time before his death in 1627, gave a rent-charge or annuity of 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, secured on lands in Chiselhurst, Kent, to advance the theory and practice of music by the appointment of a master and lecturer, or professor; the master to be nominated by the vice-chancellor for the time being, the dean of Christ Church, the warden of New college, and the presidents of Magdalene and St. John's; these four colleges having choirs. In the year 1780 the music school was fitted up by Mr. Wyatt, at a considerable

[u] A readership in Anatomy was also founded by Dr. Matthew Lee of Christ Church, about the year 1750; now held by the worthy Regius Professor of Medicine.

expense, under the superintendence of Dr. Philip Hayes, who was then professor.

In 1636, archbishop Laud established an Arabic professorship; Edward Pococke, the celebrated traveller, being the first reader appointed; to whom he gave an annual salary of 40*l*. Four years afterwards he endowed the said lecture with lands in the parish of Bray, in Berkshire. The professor is elected by the presidents of Magdalene and St. John's, with the wardens of Merton, New College, and All Souls'. Another, called 'The lord almoner's reader in Arabic,' is appointed by the lord almoner for the time being, and the stipend paid from the almonry fund.

Of the Botanical Professorship, founded about this time, we have already given an ample account in our memorials of the Physic Garden.

The professorship of Poetry was founded by Henry Birkhead, D. C. L., a barrister of the Inner Temple, sometime of Trinity college, and afterwards fellow of All Souls': the professor to be elected by the members of convocation for five years: but at the expiration of that period he may be reelected for five years more. The first professor was Joseph Trapp, M. A., fellow of Wadham college, and D. D. by diploma, elected in 1708. He has been succeeded by some of the most eminent names in the university.

From that time to the present a host of benefactors have arisen, who seem to have vied with each other in bestowing on the university such proofs of their attachment and generosity as might conduce to the extension and variety of the studies to be pursued here; reviving its original character of a 'Generale Studium,' and affording every opportunity of improvement from public and

private lectures, professorial and tutorial. Lest an exclusive attention to classical literature and science should lead to the neglect of our own national antiquities, Dr. Rawlinson of St. John's college, about the middle of the last century founded and endowed an Anglo-Saxon professorship. Charles Viner, esq., in 1755, left 12,000*l.* with the laudable view of promoting the study of the common law of England, by establishing not only a professorship in that department, but also so many fellowships and scholarships as the produce of his legacy may be deemed capable of supporting. By the will of the earl of Lichfield, chancellor of the university, who died in 1772, a fund was created for the delivery of clinical lectures at the Radcliffe Infirmary, for the instruction of the students in medicine. In 1803, Dr. George Aldrich, a physician of the county of Nottingham, founded three professorships; one in Anatomy, another in the practice of Medicine, and a third in Chemistry. During the regency of George IV. the readers in Experimental Philosophy, in Mineralogy, and Geology, were honoured with three separate grants from the crown; in 1810, 1813, and 1818. In 1825, Henry Drummond, esq., of Albury Park, Surrey, formerly of Christ Church, endowed a professorship of Political Economy, with a yearly rent-charge on his estate of 100*l.* John Boden, esq., a colonel in the East India Company's service, bequeathed the whole of his property to the university, to found a professorship of the Sanscrit language; the regulations of which, according to a prepared scheme, were confirmed by a decree of chancery in 1830.

In addition to these encouragements, university scholarships have been founded in almost every department; some even by very excellent persons now living: for

the minute particulars of which, as well as the regulations concerning them, we must refer to the Oxford calendars which are annually printed. To the same authority we must also refer for an account of the officers of the university, and all other matters, which from the very nature of this work, and the limits prescribed to it, are unavoidably omitted, or briefly stated.

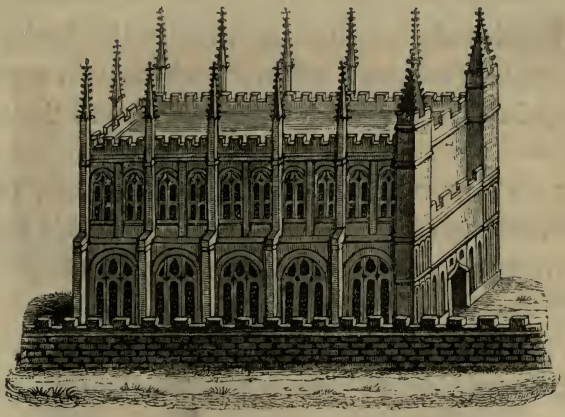
THE POMFRET GALLERY.

F. Mackenzie. J. Le Keux.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL, & PART OF THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

Published Jan.ʸ 1ˢᵗ 1836, by J. H. Parker, Oxford, C. Tilt, Fleet Stᵗ London, & J. Le Keux, Harmondsworth.

MEMORIALS OF OXFORD.



DUKE HUMPHREY'S LIBRARY, 1566; FROM THE DRAWING BY BEREBLOCK. See p. 7.

Bodleian Library.

BEFORE we enter into a description of this princely repository of books and manuscripts, it will be proper to give some account of the libraries which preceded it.

Lisle's Library. We are indebted to the manuscript Collections of Nicholas Bishop, cited by Anthony à Wood, for the preservation of the name of the first donor of books to the university, in the early part of the 13th century. This was Roger Lisle, or De Insula, dean of York; who gave several copies of the Bible 'to be used by the scholars of Oxford under a pledge[a].'

[a] Hist. and Antiq. by Gutch, vol. II. part ii. p. 910. It appears from the researches of Browne Willis, that this Roger de Insula, the same who is mentioned by Le Neve as chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, was made dean of York about 1221, and died in 1230; or, as some accounts state, in 1235.

The place of custody for these literary treasures was then the old chancel of St. Mary's church, now the university engine-house, which was also used as the congregation-house so early as 1201. Here, or in some of the many chapels belonging to that church, the books given by different benefactors remained about two centuries, locked up in chests, or chained upon desks, as the custom then was.

Cobham's Library. About the year 1320, Thomas Cobham, bishop of Worcester, having given his books to the university, made preparations for building a new library[b] over the old congregation-house before mentioned; but as he died before the completion of the work, and some claims were interposed by Oriel college as rectors of the church, matters were not finally adjusted till the year 1409[c], when a composition was made

[b] Some remains of bishop Cobham's work may still be traced in the blank space behind the east end of the present law school, a partition being made to reduce the room to a rectangular form. See also our view of the south side of the old congregation-house in the account of St. Mary's parish. The windows on the north side are more modern; being repaired at the same time with those of Adam de Brom's chapel.

[c] In the mean time Richard de Bury, otherwise Angervyle, bishop of Durham, who died in 1345, very opportunely left all his books, 'more than all the bishops in England had then in their custody,' according to Wood, to the end that the students of Durham college and of the whole university might, under certain conditions, make use of them. This was called 'Angervyle's library;' and the books were kept in chests for many years, under the custody of several scholars deputed for that purpose; until a library being built in Durham college 'temp. Hen. IV,' as Wood states, when the college was quadrangularly finished, about the same time with Rede's library at Merton, the said books were there deposited *in chains* in certain pews or studies. There they remained till the dissolution of that house, and for some years after; when king Edward's visitors, in their hasty and ill-directed zeal against superstition, issued injunctions

between the contending parties, and several persons of the highest rank interested themselves in giving effect to bishop Cobham's bequest, setting up pews and furniture, glass windows, &c.; king Henry IV. and his four sons, with several bishops, being mentioned among the contributors. To add greater solemnity and security to these transactions and bequests, a chaplain or keeper was appointed with a regular salary; who, among other things, was to celebrate certain masses as St. Catharine's altar, which was near the old staircase leading from the east side of the tower to the said library, now the law school. This library, however, did not continue to be used as such beyond the year 1480: when duke Humphrey's being finished, the books were removed into that splendid receptacle, which afterwards served as the principal groundwork of sir Thomas Bodley's structure.

Duke Humphrey's Library. The history of this building, with that of the Schools adjoining, has been very clearly and accurately stated in Wood's second division of his great work, in which he treats of the local antiquities of the university [d]. The origin of it was this. When the monastic orders had established themselves in Oxford, having schools and libraries of their

for their removal; and though some are said to have found their way into duke Humphrey's library, and others into the library of Balliol college, yet these and all other libraries in Oxford were subject to the same inquisitorial havoc and spoliation. By a decree of convocation, Jan. 25, 1555–6, certain persons were appointed to sell the very benches and desks of duke Humphrey's library; so that it remained empty till Bodley's time. The value of these repositories of ancient lore may be estimated by some incidental notes taken of their contents by Leland, and preserved in his Collectanea.

[d] See the whole of the second book of his 'History and Antiquities;' to which very valuable additions have been made by the late Mr. Gutch, and continued to the year 1796.

own, they induced many secular clerks and scholars to perform their theological exercises, as well as to attend the usual lectures, within the limits of their respective houses, or in buildings belonging to them. At length the university, finding considerable inconvenience to arise from such practices, resolved to erect a separate and distinct school for Divinity on a large scale, worthy of the transcendent importance of that faculty, and in a central situation near the other schools in School-street, for the accommodation of all. For this purpose the present site, then a void space of ground, was obtained of the master and scholars of Balliol college, in 1427; and the university having, after many applications, received contributions from various persons, especially from Humphrey duke of Glocester, 'whose liberality was so considerable that he is styled the FOUNDER of the said school[e],' they not only accomplished this work, but proceeded to build another story over it for a LIBRARY. This was about the year 1445, as appears from a complimentary letter to the duke written in that year from the university; in which the title of FOUNDER is again offered to him for this part of the building: and not without reason; for he not only supplied them with moneys during the progress of the work, but at his death, in 1447, he left them 100*l.* with many choice and valuable manuscripts[f]. The completion of the work, nevertheless, must be referred to a much later period: in consequence of the interruptions which it experienced from various causes. It was at length finished, in 1480, in a much more elaborate and splendid manner than was

[e] Wood ap. Gutch, book II. p. 776; and Lib. Bedellorum Oxon. MS. in Mense Febr. there quoted.

[f] See Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, II. 45, et seqq.

at first contemplated; particularly in the buttresses, the 'apparatus turricularum,' the water-table, the cornices, &c. of the exterior of the Divinity school; and the bold pendents, niches, arms, and imagery of the sculptured roof of the interior[g]. The upper story of this building, which constitutes the division of the work called duke Humphrey's library, though much plainer, is executed in an elegant, substantial, and appropriate style: with which sir Thomas Bodley's work at the east end has been made to harmonize, both above and below, in a better manner than might have been expected, and in a style much preferable to the opposite end, finished after his death, between the years 1634 and 1640. The latter

[g] There were many contributors after duke Humphrey's death. Among others, the executors of his uncle, cardinal Beaufort, and archbishop Morton; with the two Kemps, uncle and nephew; whose arms are carved in various parts of the roof. See Wood's Annals ap. Gutch, II. II. 776, et seqq. To do justice to this edifice in detail, or rather to attempt it, a distinct volume would be required. Such a volume may perhaps be expected, if duly encouraged, from Mr. W. Caveler, architect; who has undertaken to continue the splendid and scientific work of the late Mr. Pugin. We shall probably have occasion to return to the subject again when we speak of the Schools generally, and of the Theatre; to which latter building an approach was made by sir Christopher Wren, for the sake of public processions, by constructing a doorway under one of the windows of the divinity school. Though the difference of the workmanship is very striking on a close inspection, yet it is rather creditable to the skill of sir Christopher, that no architect or historian has hitherto noticed the fact. The commencement of sir Thomas Bodley's work may be easily traced at the termination of the last buttress at the north-east angle; where probably the first stone was laid. The additions to the buttresses on the south side, constructed by sir Christopher Wren, for the support of the old work, called duke Humphrey's library, may be seen in our vignette at the end, though partly concealed by ivy. The buttresses on the north side, being firmer, are fortunately left in their original state; though these, by mistake, have been sometimes ascribed to sir Christopher. Vid. Oxoniana; vol. III. 12°.

is generally called the Selden part of the library, from the very valuable collection of books deposited there by the executors of the celebrated John Selden; though many other collections also occupy that portion of the structure[h].

MEDAL OF SIR THOMAS BODLEY.

Sir Thomas Bodley.—This illustrious benefactor to the university and to the whole literary world, descended from the ancient family of the Bodleighs of Dunscomb, near Crediton, was born at Exeter, March 2, 1544–5. His father, John Bodley, of the same city, about twelve years afterwards, removed with his family

[h] Under this part is the present convocation-house, with its apodyterium, in which the chancellor's court is held. This structure was begun in 1634, and finished in 1640. The interior presents one of the many examples of fanwork tracery in groined ceiling, which abound in Oxford; but are rarely to be seen elsewhere of so late a construction. We have already noticed them at Christ Church, St. John's, &c. The opposite end had been designed and commenced in the lifetime of sir Thomas Bodley. The first stone was laid in one of the north angles, July 16, 1610, and it was finished soon after the founder's death, in 1613. The 'vaulted walk,' or proscholium of the divinity school, was executed by J. Acroide and the Bentleys who came from York with Holt. The groining of the roof is formed on the model of the broad archway at Merton; except the arms of Bodley and other ornaments of sculpture at the intersections.

to Geneva, to avoid the persecution of queen Mary's reign: but on the accession of the protestant Elizabeth in 1558 he returned to England, and settled in London. Young Bodley had not been idle during his short stay at Geneva. He frequented public lectures; and heard Chevalerius on the Hebrew tongue, Beroaldus on the Greek, Calvin and Beza on Divinity. He had the advantage also of domestic instructors in the house of Philibertus Saracenus, a learned physician, where he boarded; and here Robert Constantine, the celebrated author of the Greek Lexicon, read HOMER to him. Here probably he laid the foundation of that future edifice of literary fame, and imbibed that love of books, which afterwards distinguished him among collectors as a second Philobiblos. At the age of fourteen or fifteen he was admitted at Magdalene college, where Dr. Humphrey, afterwards president, was his tutor. He became bachelor of arts in 1563, and master in 1566. In the mean time he was elected fellow of Merton college, where he continued several years to read a public lecture in the hall on the study of Grecian literature, which had been much neglected in the university. In 1569 he served the office of junior proctor[i]; John Bereblock, then fellow of Exeter college, being his colleague: whose view of duke Humphrey's library, presented to queen Elizabeth by Neele, we have given in our first page.

From 1576 to 1580 sir Thomas employed himself in travelling through France, Germany, and Italy; and, though he then returned to college, yet he was after-

[i] Sir Thomas supplied the place of university orator for a considerable time after; probably for Arthur Atye, who was fellow of the same college, afterwards knighted by king James I. being then secretary to the earl of Leicester, principal of St. Alban's hall, &c.

wards employed by queen Elizabeth in various important services both at home and abroad till the year 1597: about which time, having arrived at the age of 53, he resolved to take his 'full farewell of state employments, and set up his staff at the library door in Oxford; being thoroughly persuaded,' as he tells us himself, 'that he could not busy himself to better purpose, than by reducing that place, which then in every part lay ruined and waste, to the public use of students[j].' He accordingly in the same year commenced his great undertaking; and 'set himself a task,' says his friend Camden, 'which would have suited the character of a crowned head.' The letters of sir Thomas on this subject, and the minute particulars of his progress in the work, though very interesting, are too well known to need repetition here. During the remainder of his life, though daily watching and providing for the permanent prosperity of his enterprise, he resided chiefly in retirement at Parsons' Green, Fulham: but he died at his house in London, Jan. 28, 1612-13, in the 68th year of his age; having survived his wife a little more than a year and a half[k]. As soon as the death of this 'Ptolomy of the age,' as he is styled by Wood, was announced to the university, pre-

j See Wood's Annals by Gutch, P. II.

k She was married to sir Thomas in 1585; being at that time the rich widow of a person of the name of Ball. Her father was a Mr. Carew, of Bristol, without doubt related to the Carews of Devonshire. The name of Ball also occurs among the 'Worthies of Devon.' The following epitaph on this lady, composed by sir Thomas Bodley himself, is preserved in Stow's Survey of London, fol. 1633, p. 416, from her momument against the north wall of the chancel of St. Bartholomew's church; and is well worthy of being reprinted here:

'THOMAS BODLEIUS, EQUES AURATUS, FECIT ANNÆ CONJUGI PIISSIMÆ, ATQUE OMNIBUS EXEMPLIS BENE DE SE MERITÆ; CUM QUA DULCITER VIXIT ANNOS XXIV.'

F. Mackenzie. J. Le Keux.

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

Published 1 Jan.y 1836, by J. H. Parker, Oxford, C. Tilt, Fleet St.t London, & J. Le Keux, Hammondsworth.

parations were made for the removal of the body from his house in St. Bartholomew's, in order to its interment in Merton college chapel; which he had himself desired in his will. The particulars of the solemnity, which the university endeavoured to render in every respect worthy of so distinguished a benefactor, are minutely detailed by Wood in his historical works[l].

Sir Thomas Bodley, though he did not live to see the completion of any very great portion of that vast platform of building, which he had projected in conjunction with sir Henry Savile and sir John Bennet, had yet the satisfaction of seeing his whole design in a fair way to be fulfilled[m]: and even so early as 1602 more than 2000 choice volumes had been deposited in the library and re-

[l] Annals, vol. II. p. 313; ed. Gutch; Latin copy, p. 320. from Reg. Actorum Coll. Merton, p. 244. See also Prince's Worthies of Devon. ed. 1810. 4°. Lond. p. 98. To which may be added, for more minute particulars respecting this illustrious benefactor:—Bodleiomnema; seu carmina et orationes in obitum ejus. Oxon. 1613. 4°. His Life, written by himselfe. Oxford, 1647. 4°. Oratio funebris in obitum ejus; edit. à Gul. Batesio. Lond. 1681. (Select Lives by Dr. Bates, p. 416.) His Remains; called Reliquiæ Bodleianæ; containing his Life, the First Draught of the Statutes of the Publick Library, and a Collection of Letters to Dr. James, &c. 8°. Lond. 1703. Published by Hearne. From these sources most of his biographers have derived their materials. There is a portrait, a bust, and a silver medal of sir Thomas Bodley; with portraits of some of the librarians and benefactors; of which a minute account is given by Mr. Gutch. The medal is here engraved, p. 6, from the Freke cabinet.

[m] The confidence which he felt in the prospect is expressed in the following terms: 'The project is cast; and whether I live or dye, it shall be, God willing, put in full execution.' Life, &c. p. 15. His anxiety for the proper execution of the work is evident from his letters to Dr. James; in one of which he says, 'I had rather cast it down, than that it should stand with any palpable faults.' Letter CXCI. Remains, p. 311.

duced into a catalogue[n]. On the eighth of November in that year there was a solemn procession from St. Mary's church to the library, for the purpose of opening it, and dedicating it to the use of the university; and that day

[n] This catalogue, comprising the manuscripts as well as printed books, was compiled by the first keeper of the library, Thomas James, M. A. fellow of New college, who was appointed by sir Thomas Bodley himself. It was printed at Oxford in 1605, in quarto. A second edition with an appendix was also published by James in 1620. 4°. A third catalogue, containing only the printed books, was published in 1674 by Dr. Thomas Hyde, then principal librarian; and another of the manuscripts was printed in 1697. In the year 1738 it was found necessary to print a full catalogue in two thick volumes folio. So much have the contents of the library been increased since, that a considerable number of separate catalogues have been printed at different times from the year 1788 to 1834 inclusive. Some time must still elapse before the completion of the new catalogue of the whole, which is in the press, and which is to be in three volumes folio. In the mean time, an account of those which have already appeared may be found useful.

Catalogus Codd. MSS. Orientalium Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ a J. Uri. 1788. fol. Partis secundæ volumen primum, ab Alexandro Nicoll, A. M. 1821. fol. Partis secundæ volumen secundum, Arabicos complectens, edidit E. B. Pusey, S. T. B. 1835. folio.

Catalogus Codicum MSS. et Impressorum cum Notis MSS. olim D'Orvillianorum, qui in Bibliotheca Bodleiana adservantur. 1806. 4°.

Catalogus MSS. E. D. Clarke. Pars prior. Inseruntur Scholia inedita in Platonem et in Carmina Gregorii Nazianzeni. 1812. 4°. Pars posterior, MSS. Orient. complectens. Ed. Alex. Nicoll, A. M. 1815. 4°.

Catalogue of Books bequeathed to the Bodleian Library by R. Gough, esq. 1814. quarto.

Catalogus MSS. Borealium, præcipue Islandicæ Originis, qui nunc in Bibl. Bodl. adservantur. Auctore Finno Magno Islando. 1832. 4°.

Catalogus Dissertationum Academicarum quibus nuper aucta est Bibliotheca Bodleiana. fol. 1834.

Catalogue of early English Poetry, and other miscellaneous Works, illustrating the British Drama, collected by Edmond Malone, esq., and now preserved in the Bodleian Library. fol. 1836.

Catalogues of the books added to the Bodleian Library in each of the respective years from 1825 to 1834 inclusive are also printed in folio, and continued annually.

being afterwards appointed for the annual visitation of the library, Dr. John Morris, canon of Christ Church, and regius professor of Hebrew, left 5*l.* per annum to be bestowed on a student of that house for an oration in praise of sir Thomas Bodley, to be delivered on the occasion. In the 2nd of king James I. a charter of mortmain being obtained for the endowment, sir Thomas, who had been lately honoured with knighthood by that monarch, is there styled and declared to be the worthy FOUNDER thereof. In that capacity he left statutes for the regulation of the library, which are still extant in his own handwriting: to which the University has superadded and substituted others, according to the change of times and circumstances; in compliance with the wishes of the founder himself, expressed in his letters.

BENEFACTORS have since increased so rapidly, and the contributions in printed books and manuscripts have been multiplied to such an extent, that it would require a volume to designate the donors and the particulars of their respective benefactions. They are specified with tolerable fulness and accuracy, and in chronological order, in Wood's account of the library; which has been continued by Mr. Gutch, assisted by the late librarian, Mr. Price, to the year 1796. The first great accession to sir Thomas Bodley's collection was that of William earl of Pembroke, chancellor of the university, in 1629; who for about 700*l.* purchased several hundreds of valuable Greek manuscripts from Francis Baroccio[o], a Venetian gentleman. These were followed in 1633 by nearly the same number

[o] Baroccio, whom some call Barocci, was one of the best Greek scholars of his time. In lord Bute's library is a curious MS. entitled 'Leonis Sapientissimi &c. Vaticinia; à Fr. Baroccio mendis expurgata &c.'—with a Latin translation. Vid. MSS. Bodl. Barocc. 170.

of volumes, most of them neatly bound, given by sir Kenelm Digby; whose arms are impressed on the covers. These were procured chiefly, as were those of the earl of Pembroke, through the influence and advice of archbishop Laud. The next great benefactor was archbishop Laud himself, the worthy successor of the earl of Pembroke in the chancellorship; who at different times sent to the university 1300 manuscript volumes of inestimable value in various languages, particularly of the oriental class. These three collections were arranged, with suitable inscriptions, on the right and left hand of the entrance from the old fabric into the new. For more than twenty-four years no other volumes occupied this space, with the exception of some few which before belonged to the library; till at length the noble collection of the learned Selden, amounting to 8000 volumes, or more, deposited here by his executors, filled the remaining part of the wing. Among a host of other benefactors the names of Junius, Marshall, Hyde, Nathaniel lord Crewe, Tanner, Rawlinson, Crynes, Godwyn, &c. may be selected from those of the two preceding centuries. Our national literature has been since enriched by the donation from lord Sunderlin of the late Mr. Malone's collection of early plays, and other specimens of ancient English poetry. In the department also of topography and antiquities, the library of the celebrated Richard Gough, esq. must be considered as an invaluable addition: and very recently the university has been favoured in an especial manner by a bequest, which has excited more than usual interest; namely, the whole collection of coins, medals, prints and drawings, with manuscripts and printed books of extreme rarity, the accumulated stores of many years of patient

research, belonging to the late Mr. Douce. For the reception of this collection a separate and distinct part of these extensive buildings belonging to the university has been judiciously appropriated, and a catalogue of the valuable contents is now printed.

THE DOUCE MUSEUM.

In the mean time the university has not been neglectful of such means as appeared reasonable for increasing the funds of the library; which from the immense sums expended on the buildings were necessarily of a limited description. Since the year 1780, by making a small addition to the fees paid at the matriculation of every member, except servitors, and also by an annual contribution from all those who have taken their first degree, a regular supply of several hundred pounds per annum has been created for the purchase of books, &c[o]. In the year 1789, a subscription was commenced for procuring from the Pinelli and Crevenna sales such of the more

[o] This fund was established at the suggestion of sir William Scott, the present lord Stowell, and at first it produced only about 400*l*.

rare and early editions of the classical authors, as were wanting in the university library. Very liberal sums were consequently advanced, some in donations, others in the shape of loans without interest, both from individuals and whole societies[p].

These payments and contributions have enabled the university from time to time to make very considerable additions to the treasures of the library. About thirty years since was purchased the valuable collection of manuscripts and printed books, enriched with manuscript notes, belonging to J. P. D'Orville. In 1809, the Greek and Latin manuscripts of the celebrated traveller E. D. Clarke, among which is that of the works of Plato which he procured from the isle of Patmos, were added to the stores of the library: and in 1818 a very valuable accession of manuscripts, Hebrew, Arabic, Greek, and Latin, collected previously by the Abbati Canonici at Venice. In 1824 very large purchases were made at the sale of M. Meerman's library at the Hague; the regius professor of Greek having attended the sale for that special purpose. In 1829 the celebrated Rabbinical collection of the Oppenheim family, a collection in high repute even in the days of J. Christopher Wolfius, and considerably enlarged since that time, was purchased at Hamburgh. In 1834 a very large sum was expended in the purchase of such books as the library required from the extensive collection of the late Richard Heber, esq. In the same year also a collection of academical dissertations, in number exceeding fifty thousand, the production of the most learned men of foreign universities for the last two cen-

[p] An account of the sums subscribed, and of the persons subscribing, will be found in the additions to Wood's Annals and Antiquities by Mr. Gutch, book II. pp. 949, 950.

turies, was purchased at Altona. An annual statement of the books purchased and of the money expended on account of the library, as also of all donations, is printed according to statute in the month of November, and a copy sent to be deposited in every college library. From the statements thus made may be learned the continued, and, we may say, almost daily increase of this extensive establishment.

Though a distinct notice of the many portraits in the library may seem properly to belong to the general account of the picture gallery, yet the original portrait of Bodley by Cornelius Jansen deserves to be mentioned here. It was first engraved by Burghers; and has been used as a frontispiece to the catalogue of manuscripts, and to that of printed books; surrounded with the heads of the four great benefactors who succeeded him: William earl of Pembroke, archbishop Laud, sir Kenelm Digby, and John Selden, esq. It has been more recently engraved in a superior style by Scriven, for the 'Illustrious personages of Great Britain by Lodge.' A curious little plate was engraved also by Burghers, and used among other embellishments in the catalogues, representing the good Duke Humphrey in a kneeling posture with his surcoat of arms, &c.; from a painted window in the old church of Greenwich.

Among the more distinguished librarians it will not be invidious to name Dr. Thomas Barlow, some time fellow, afterwards provost of Queen's, and bishop of Lincoln, himself a benefactor to the library; Dr. Thomas Hyde, of the same college, and afterwards regius professor of Hebrew; Dr. John Hudson, first of Queen's, then fellow of University college, and afterwards principal of St. Mary Hall; for whose labours the university and the world at large are under perpetual obligations. It should also be recorded here, as less known, that the Catalogue of 1738 had been chiefly prepared by Joseph Bowles, M. A. fellow of Oriel, and librarian from 1719 to 1729. He was of the same family with the amiable 'bard of Bremhill;' being a native of Shaftesbury, where he died and was buried. He published a Collection of Epitaphs, now become scarce. There is a portrait of him, given by Thomas Wright of London, the painter of it. Of the other learned persons who have filled this office, and of the portraits of some of them, our limits preclude us from giving any account. But many particulars may be seen in the Additions to Wood's Annals by Mr. Gutch, vol. II. P. II. pp. 951—3.

'It is surely unnecessary,' observes Dr. Bliss, 'to repeat the praises of such a man as sir Thomas Bodley, a man whose name will only perish with that of his country. The obligations which literature owes to the exertions of this individual can only be estimated by those, who have opportunity as well as occasion to consult the treasures he bequeathed to the place of his education: and it is with a mingled sensation of gratitude and pride, that the editor of these ATHENÆ acknowledges the assistance he receives from the BODLEIAN LIBRARY, an institution which he boldly asserts to be the most useful as well as the most magnificent in the universe.' (ATHENÆ OXONIENSES; vol. II. 127–8. New edition, 4°. London, 1815.)

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY FROM EXETER COLLEGE GARDEN.

F. Mackenzie. T. Le Keux

THE CLARENDON BUILDING AND BROAD STREET.

Published Nov.r 1.1823. by J. M. Parker, Oxford. [illegible]

MEMORIALS OF OXFORD.

TYPOGRAPHICAL DEVICES; N°. I. 1517.

The University Press.

ABOUT twenty years after the art of printing[a] had assumed something like a settled form, it was introduced into England by William Caxton, a London merchant,

[a] A general sketch of this subject, as far as it relates to Oxford, is all which can be given here: the reader who desires particular details must consult the *Typographical Antiquities* of Ames, Herbert, and Dibdin; with other bibliographical works, particularly Dr. Cotton's Typographical Gazetteer: though it must be confessed, that a full and satisfactory account of all which has been done by the art of printing in this place, is still a desideratum in the history of English literature.

who had attached himself to the service of Margaret countess of Richmond, mother of king Henry VII, and had travelled on the continent of Europe. By her desire, seconded by his own personal taste, Caxton contrived to make himself acquainted with the mechanism of the art; and returned from Germany to England provided with types, presses, and other requisite materials: and as the circumstances of those times rendered it advisable that the new 'mystery' should be exercised in connexion with the church, or under its sanction, he erected his press in one of the chapels[b] within Westminster Abbey, some say the 'almonry,' and there produced the first specimen of English typography about the year 1475.

Admiration of this novel method of abridging tedious labour, by a rapid and cheap multiplication of copies of such works as were required by the student of every class, would naturally invite attempts (especially by the clergy, who at this period were the sole depositaries and dispensers of all learning) to transfer so valuable an improvement from London to other parts of the kingdom, and to erect printing-presses wheresoever they were likely to prove useful. Within a very few years after Caxton's commencement, this was carried into effect at two places; namely, Oxford and St. Alban's; each of which was locally situated within a reasonable distance from the metropolis, and in each the clergy were the most efficient patrons and promoters of learning.

Oxford was the earlier of the two in practising the 'mystery,' as it was then called: for we have a specimen

[b] From this circumstance, when an assembly of the workmen is convened in any part of the house it is usual to say, "Let us call a *chapel*;" that is, "Let us hold a meeting."

of Oxford workmanship of the year 1478, if not 1468; while of St. Alban's none is known anterior to 1480. Other towns of England were much slower in providing themselves with presses. We know of nothing earlier than 1509 at York; Cambridge, 1521; Tavistock, 1525; Canterbury, Ipswich, Worcester, Norwich, &c. began to print at periods considerably later.

It was naturally to be expected, that Oxford, the seat of learning during so many ages, would view with intense anxiety the development of an art, which was calculated to exercise so important an influence over the whole world; and that the authorities of the university would not be slow in availing themselves of the advantages, which this great discovery was capable of affording to scholars in every department of literature.

From the little which now remains, we can form no accurate estimate of the extent to which the art was carried in this university during the fifteenth century; not more than eight or ten specimens of that period being known, and these not works of any particular importance or high character, as the reader may judge by a short description of them, given in chronological order in a note below[c]. They are all in the Latin language.

[c] The first is an Exposition on the Apostles' Creed attributed to St. Jerome, (really by Ruffinus,) a small volume in quarto, bearing the date of 1468, for which it is said we ought to read 1478. 2. A Latin version of the Ethics of Aristotle, 4to, 1479. 3. A Treatise on Original Sin, by Ægidius Romanus, 4to, 1479. 4. A Commentary on Aristotle's treatise on the Soul, by Alexander de Ales, printed by Theodoric Rood of Cologne, 'in alma univ. Oxon.' &c. folio, 1481. 5. A Commentary on the Lamentations of Jeremiah, by a monk named Johannes Latteburius, folio, 1482. 6. A Latin version of the Epistles of Phalaris, by L. Aretine, 4to, about 1485. 7. The Provincial Constitutions of J. Lyndewood, folio, without date. 8. A 'Liber Festivalis' of the Romish ritual, folio, 1486. Most of these appear in Dormer's MS. Catalogue, 1520.

These, with two others not yet described, comprise all the certain evidence which we now possess of the success and character of Oxford typography during the fifteenth century: and even of these volumes a very small number of copies have survived to the present day; the whole of which, as might be expected, have found their way into public, or some few of the choicest private libraries, and are treasured up as *morceaux* of the highest rarity. In point of execution they are creditable to the age, as well as to the place, both in respect to presswork and paper; and, generally speaking, have come down to us in a good state of preservation.

Respecting the first of these specimens, the St. Jerome, a very interesting question has been raised, which involves in it two considerable points; namely, the period —and the author—of the introduction of printing into England. This question was first agitated about the time of the restoration of king Charles II. Full particulars of it have been stated by several writers, who have handled the subject of English typography: and to these we must refer all those of our readers, who are desirous of obtaining more detailed information on the subject than the following brief sketch can be expected to supply.

It being perceived that the St. Jerome bore, clearly and without erasure, the date of 1468, in which year most certainly William Caxton had not commenced his labours, a book was put forth in 1664 by a gentleman of Balliol college, named Richard Atkyns, in which the honourable post of priority in the art is boldly assigned to Oxford; a printer is found for us, by name Frederick Corsellis; a full account is given of his personal history, of the manner in which he was smuggled into England, and of the reasons for which the press was first

erected in this university rather than in the metropolis.

The author of this publication confirms his statements by a reference to the authority of a manuscript record, said to have been preserved in the archbishop of Canterbury's library at Lambeth. But it is remarkable, that many inquiries and diligent searches of late years have constantly failed to produce that important record[d].

From 1486 we hear no more of the Oxford press or its productions, for a period of thirty years: and even then, after the appearance of half a dozen books, in 1517, 1518, and 1519, we again meet with a total blank of much

[d] It may be noted, that the account of Oxford printing given by Antony à Wood, in his Annals of the University under the year 1464, appears to be taken almost entirely from the above named publication of R. Atkyns. The exact spot in which the earliest of our printers exercised their calling has not been satisfactorily ascertained. None of the pieces executed before the year 1500 make mention of any street or dwelling-place. In 1506 there appears to have been at least a *bookseller's* shop in St. Mary's lane; known by the sign or 'intersignium' of St. John the Evangelist's head: and we have already noticed the MS. catalogue of John Dormer in 1520; who frequently mentions his *shop in Oxford,* and his importation of books *from beyond the sea.* In 1518, John Scolar, the then printer, describes himself as 'moram trahentem *in viculo* Sancti Johannis Baptistæ.' This phrase, for which *in vico* is used in 1519 by Charles Kyrfeth, the successor of Scolar, may seem to denote either St. John's *street* opposite to Merton college, or the adjoining *lane,* now Magpie lane; which was formerly called Grope lane, and some say *Wynkin lane,* from Wynkin de Worde, the celebrated successor of William Caxton in London; who has been supposed to have carried on the printing business at Oxford under the sanction of the authorities of the university. This point however requires confirmation. De Worde might, and probably did, execute some books for the university, as being the best workman of his day; he may even have had a shop in Oxford for the sale of his London publications: but that he actually lived, and printed, in this city, can scarcely be assumed upon such evidence only as at present we have before us. See Merton college, p. 30.

longer duration, and are under the necessity of supposing the establishment to have been completely dormant during sixty-five years of the most important transactions both in Church and State; namely, from 1520 to 1585.

It is worthy of remark, that a similar interruption appears to have occurred to all the presses established throughout the kingdom, with the exception of those of London only. Cambridge produced nothing between 1522 and 1584. St. Alban's was at work only six years, from 1480 to 1486; then about three or four years, from 1535 to 1538; and was silent for ever afterwards. York produced only six or seven publications, none of them later than 1530. Tavistock only two, dated 1525 and 1534. Ipswich was fully employed for the space of one year only, 1548. Worcester, for not more than four. Canterbury and Norwich for periods almost equally short.

It has been surmised by some, that this most curious coincidence was mainly attributable to the influence of the papal clergy; who, though they could not openly avoid giving countenance to an invention so highly prized by the nation, yet bitterly disliked it in their hearts, and used every unseen effort to counteract or neutralize its effects. This supposition may possibly be correct, yet it is not sufficient to account for the entire results; for what influence could Romish priests have had in such matters after the accession of queen Elizabeth? Perhaps the reforming spirit of puritanism, which sat like an incubus on literature and the arts, and viewed the contents of all the libraries in the kingdom as monkish relics, operated to the discouragement of the printing trade. But, whatever may have been the concurrent causes, the fact itself is indubitable and well known.

TYPOGRAPHICAL DEVICES; N°. 2. 1585.

Late in the reign of Elizabeth, the earl of Leicester, being then chancellor of the university, had the good sense and spirit to revive and reorganise its typography. At his sole expense a new press was erected; a fit person was specially appointed 'printer to the university;' and in the year 1585 came forth the first fruits of the establishment, 'Moral Questions upon Aristotle's Ethics,' by John Case, fellow of St. John's; dedicated, with great propriety, to the chancellor. From this time the academical press was kept in constant work. Joseph Barnes, the individual who had been named 'university printer,' laboured with great diligence two and thirty

years[e] in his vocation; so that before the close of the sixteenth century he had published between ninety and a hundred pieces by various authors, in English, Latin, and Greek; many of them works of high character, and most respectable in their style of execution[f].

During the troubles of Charles the First, that prince not only found shelter and supplies from this university, even the ancient plate of the colleges being melted down for the use of the mint, but the press was likewise most actively employed in his behalf. While the king resided, and the parliament was holden, at Oxford, numerous pieces in the shape of letters, proclamations, messages, manifestos, &c. immediately relating to the

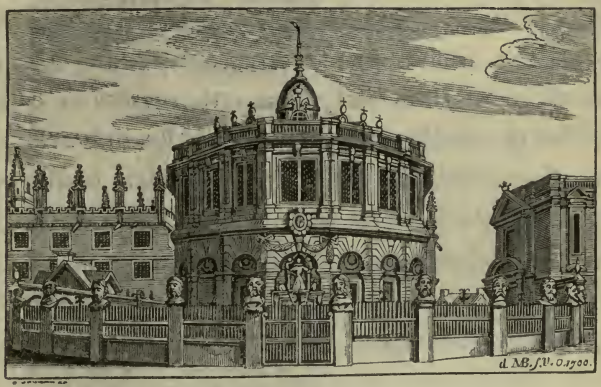
[e] Barnes was succeeded, in 1617, by John Lichfield and James Short, who continued together till 1624; though their names do not always appear in the books which they printed. William Turner was then joined with John and afterwards with Leonard Lichfield, till 1658; when we find one A. Lichfield, who printed for the company of stationers, in partnership with Leonard. Hence these typographers to the university printed many books with the impress, 'Typis Lichfieldianis,' from about this time till long after the commencement of the eighteenth century: though Henry Hall also occurs as a printer here in 1648, and in conjunction with William Hall afterwards continued to print books till 1676. Samuel Clark, M.A. was elected 'Architypographus,' 14 May, 1658; and was succeeded in that office by Martin Bold in 1669. Henry Cruttenden printed a book at Oxford in 1668, in which he calls himself 'one of his MAJESTY'S printers.' This probably occasioned the omission of the printer's name afterwards in all books imprinted E THEATRO SHELDONIANO; E TYPOGRAPHEO CLARENDONIANO, &c.; a custom still observed with regard to books printed under the immediate direction of the Delegates of the Press, E TYPOGRAPHEO ACADEMICO.

[f] The first Greek publication from Oxford appears to have been some 'Homilies of St. Chrysostom,' executed in the year 1586. The earliest Hebrew production of our press was Dr. Pococke's 'Porta Mosis,' 4to, 1655; Hebrew types having been then procured by the university, through the exertions of Dr. G. Langbaine, the learned provost of Queen's.

THE UNIVERSITY PRINTING HOUSE, FROM THE INFIRMARY.

Published Nov.r 1.1833 by J. & J. Parker, Oxford; C. & J. Rivington, London; & J. Le Keux, Harewood Square.

king's affairs, as well as several pamphlets both in verse and prose, written in defence of his cause, were printed here; the university press being then in the hands of Leonard Lichfield, by some of whose family the office was enjoyed till the reign of George the First[g].



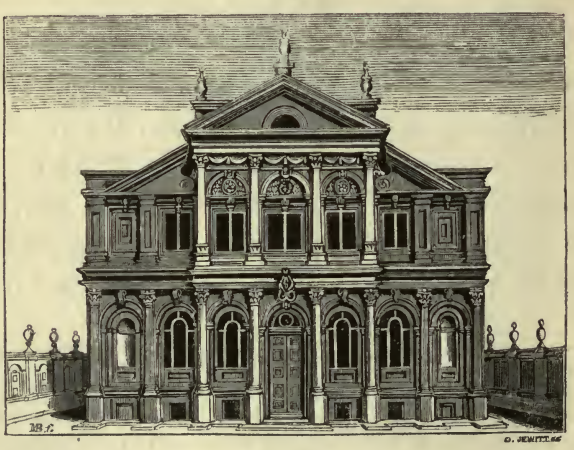
N°. 3. NORTH FRONT OF THE THEATRE.

After the restoration of Charles the Second, when by the munificence of archbishop Sheldon the theatre was completed, that splendid building was publicly opened and presented to the university in a solemn convocation on the 9th of July, 1669; and the printing-presses belonging to that body were from this time worked therein;

g A patent was granted to the university in 1632, empowering them to have three printers, with license to print all manner of books not forbidden by law: but there is no reason for supposing that printing establishments were not still confined to private houses. One of these was in the street called 'the Butcher-row,' and was destroyed by fire in 1644. It is possible that this accident, combined with other circumstances, may have led to the desire of obtaining a separate building, suitable to the academical dignity, and sufficiently large for its purposes; although many years necessarily elapsed before such a design could be carried into execution.

and a room beneath is still used as a warehouse for the books printed there and at the Clarendon press. The university books therefore long bore on their title-pages the words, E THEATRO SHELDONIANO[h].

Of this establishment the first fruits appeared in a Pindaric ode in praise of the theatre and its founder, by Corbet Owen of Christ Church, which was publicly recited at the abovenamed convocation; and during a period of more than forty years there was a constant succession of excellent editions of works in various languages, the productions of eminent scholars in all departments of literature, which are too well known to the world to need particular description. The typographical execution, and the extraordinary accuracy of these editions, have met with the highest commendations; and it must



Nº. 4. THE SHELDON THEATRE; S. ELEVATION.

[h] Or, as in one instance at least, E TYPOGRAPHIA SHELDONIANA. The Sheldon Theatre is acknowledged on the title-pages of books till the year 1759: though the process of printing was carried on chiefly at the Clarendon press as soon as that building was completed.

be allowed that some of the volumes, especially the copies printed on large paper, are most elegant specimens of the art.

Still the university was not provided with a specific building for the uninterrupted and exclusive exercise of its printing business, now greatly increased by the rising demands of the public: for the body of the theatre being designed and used for other purposes, a small portion of it only was available for the combined purposes of press-room and warehouse. This uncomfortable state of things continued until the reign of queen Anne; when the copyright of the earl of Clarendon's History of the Rebellion being presented to the university, the profits arising from the sale of copies were applied towards the erection of that stately fabric situate on the eastern side of the Sheldon theatre, which in just commemoration of that illustrious statesman was denominated THE CLARENDON PRESS. The whole typographical apparatus having been removed to this more commodious building, the new printing-house commenced its operations in the month of October, 1713[i]: and we may safely appeal to its numerous volumes, which for more than a century have been in the hands of the reading public, in support of the assertion, that no similar establishment ever reflected greater credit on a seat of learning, or a kingdom at large, than this is allowed to have done on Oxford and on the British empire.

During one hundred and eighteen years the CLARENDON PRESS was constantly and beneficially employed

[i] English antiquaries will be gratified to know, that the first sheet worked off was the signature Z in the third alphabet of LELAND'S Collectanea, then in course of publication by HEARNE.

under academical direction; one half of the building being appropriated to the printing of Bibles, Prayer-books, &c., agreeably to the privilege conferred on the two universities and the king's printer, and the other half devoted to works of general literature, of which it poured forth an abundant supply.

N°. 5. THE CLARENDON PRESS.

At length the enormous and still growing demand for books of every kind, which forms so distinguishing a feature of the present age, created a necessity for again enlarging the effective powers of the academic press, and compelled its directors to provide a more ample receptacle for all their printing machinery and stores, now so much increased. As none was found suitable to the purpose, the university most judiciously applied such funds as the Press itself, in a series of years, had accumulated, to the erection of a capacious and handsome pile of building in the north-western suburb of the city. This now bears the appellation of THE UNIVERSITY PRINTING-

HOUSE; at which the entire business of its printing has been carried on since the month of September, 1830[k].

In early times, for the better encouragement of typography, sovereign princes, who had introduced the newly-discovered art into their dominions, took pains to foster and protect its exercise by certain grants and privileges, conceded either directly by themselves or through some delegated magistrate, to such printers as were judged worthy to receive this mark of favour. It was a just and wisely conceived measure, not more requisite for restraining piracies and invasions of another's right, than conducive to the interests of real learning, by preventing ignorant pretenders from meddling with matters wholly beyond their reach, and depraving or obscuring that which they took upon themselves to illustrate.

There is evidence to shew, that the power of conferring such a privilege within the limits of his academical jurisdiction was possessed and exercised by the chancellor of Oxford, more than three hundred years ago. In a book printed here by John Scolar, in the year 1518, the printer recites an edict of the chancellor under his official seal, enjoining that for the period of seven years to come no person should venture to print that work, or even sell copies of it elsewhere printed, within Oxford and its precincts, under pain of forfeiting the copies and paying a fine of five pounds sterling, in addition to other penalties specially named in the instrument itself, for every such offence. During the period of censorship throughout England, the vice-chancellor was the authorized licenser of all books printed at the university. Hence

[k] The first sheet worked off at the new press was 2 P of Bishop Lloyd's Greek Testament, 12mo. The first English work finished there was Barrow's Theological Works, 8 vols. 8vo, 1830.

his IMPRIMATUR; which is generally seen on the reverse of the title-page, though sometimes opposite.

The university has by statute entrusted the management of its press to a select body of eleven of its members, including the vice-chancellor and proctors for the time being, who are called 'Delegates of the Press.' These direct and regulate all its operations, without other interference; unless any special order be given by convocation, to which all delegates are responsible; and by their careful superintendence of its productions, they contribute to render it a most efficient instrument of diffusing true religion and sound learning to all parts of the world, wheresoever the English language has found its way.

The fidelity and accuracy of the books printed under their management being generally acknowledged, and their style of execution being highly creditable to all parties concerned, it appears needless to call attention to those points. But the reader will form to himself a very imperfect estimate of the value and importance attached to the Oxford Press, who permits himself to look only at its immediate effects on its own resident members, and regards it merely as an instrument for providing a ready and correct supply of books for academical study. While it satisfactorily effects this, it also performs much more important functions. It exercises a salutary influence over the whole press of Great Britain; stimulating it by the force of its example, and kindling a spirit of generous emulation: and furnishes immense supplies of the Holy Scriptures, with a rapidity commensurate with the daily increasing wants of the public, and with a correctness for which every candid judge and pious Christian will not fail to be thankful.

With respect to the various engraved DEVICES, which are seen to adorn the title-pages of many Oxford books, and of which a few specimens are here given, it must be remembered, that this kind of decoration is not peculiar to any one place or country: it has prevailed throughout all parts of Europe from the very first invention of typography, according to the taste and fancy of the printers. The earliest books, it is well known to scholars, had no distinct title-pages such as we now use: but it was usual to reserve for the *last* page of the work, the title, date of its completion, or other circumstances, and sometimes the cypher, rebus, monogram, emblem, coat of arms, or other device; by which the printer designed to honour either his patron or his sovereign, as well as to distinguish the productions of his own press. This was usually called the *colophon*.

Of these devices bibliographers are acquainted with a very great and amusing variety, as might have been expected from the different tastes of so many hundred artists who employed them. Collections of these have been made and given to the public, but of course including only a small portion of the whole. The earliest printers at Mayence, Fust and Schoiffer, exhibited at the end of their publications two shields charged with armorial bearings, very tastefully worked off in red ink. Caxton, our first English typographer, decorated his volumes with a coarse and inelegant cypher, which received some improvement under his immediate successors. The St. Alban's press, so early as the year 1483, affixed to its books the armorial ensigns of that abbey.

At a later period, when title-pages had been introduced, the characteristic ornament was first repeated, and then transferred entirely to the first page from the last; and almost every printer of eminence took to himself a particular device. Thus, the anchor of Aldus, the lily of Junta, the olive of Stephens, with the several marks of Colinæus, Gryphius, Elzevir, &c. are familiar to all scholars.

No device, of whatever kind, appears on any of the known Oxford books executed during the fifteenth century. We are not aware of any one earlier than that which is here exhibited in a woodcut as our first specimen; which is found in a work by Walter Burley, of the date of 1517. It is an engraving in wood representing the university arms in a shield supported by two angels; but instead of our present motto, *Dominus illuminatio mea*, which was introduced after the restoration of Charles II, we here read *Veritas liberabit, Bonitas regnabit*. Our second specimen, taken from books of the seventeenth century, presents a device somewhat different, in which the two angels appear above, and two fiends below, with the appropriate motto on the open book of seven seals: SAPIENTIÆ ET FELICITATIS: a motto

which appears in books printed by Joseph Barnes, 1585—1617; and which was used till about the time of the restoration.

So long as the university printing was carried on at the Sheldon theatre, the greater part, but not all, of the books there executed bore on their titles an engraving of that building, as seen in our specimens, N°. 3 and 4. Of these there were several sizes and varieties, on plates both of wood and copper; chiefly executed by M. Burghers, the university engraver, which were in use from about 1674 to 1759. The largest, prefixed to the folio editions of Pindar, Thucydides, Clarendon's Rebellion, and some other works, differed from all the rest, and gave representations of some other public buildings, besides the theatre itself. No. 5 was the vignette in use, with some slight variations, from 1759 to 1830, and represents the Clarendon building somewhat in perspective; with a small portion of the schools on one side, and of the theatre on the other. This truly Roman edifice was erected in 1711 from a design of Sir John Vanbrugh. The portico, elevated on a lofty flight of steps, is singularly magnificent; and wants only a vista opened into the Parks, by the removal of some houses opposite, to render its effect complete. No. 6 shews the eastern elevation of the present university printing-house, and is affixed to works now in course of publication by the university. The architect of this handsome and extensive building was Mr. Daniel Robertson, who also restored the front of All Souls' college about the same time. The front, or eastern elevation, with the south wing, was commenced in 1826, and finished in 1828. The north wing, and the apartments on the west for the superintendents, have been since completed under the direction of Mr. Blore.

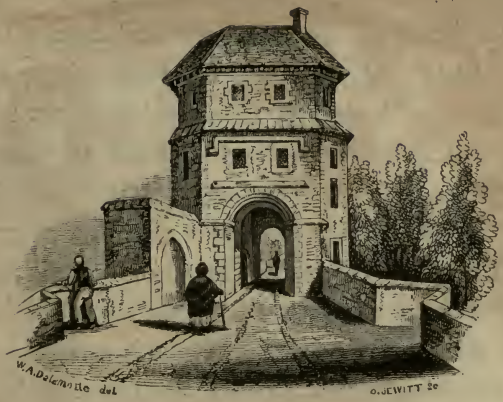
N°. 6. THE NEW UNIVERSITY PRINTING-HOUSE.

Mackenzie J.Le Keux.

THE RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY.

1st 1834 by J.H.Parker. Oxford: C.Tilt, Fleet Street London, & J.Le Keux, Harmondsworth

MEMORIALS OF OXFORD.



FRIAR BACON'S STUDY.

In a place like Oxford, where the sciences have been cultivated from the earliest period of our civil history, it is impossible that practical astronomy should ever have been wholly neglected; and there is one very remarkable instance in which the situations are precisely known where very early observations have been made. In the thirteenth century, the university was crowded with students, and the difficulty of intercourse with distant parts of the country kept the senior members in permanent residence, while it prevented most of the younger men from leaving Oxford even in the vacations. It was therefore not unusual in those times for any, who wished to apply to a particular pursuit, to seek some quiet retreat in the neighbourhood, where they might be removed from the general occupation and excitement. Roger Bacon accordingly made many astronomical observa-

tions on the tower of Sunningwell church, about four miles south of Oxford. This, however, though not far distant, was sometimes of difficult access, especially in winter: the meadows on that side of Oxford are now frequently overflowed, but they were then one continued swamp, so that Grandpont, where the Thames is crossed on the road to Abingdon, extended to a long causey of forty arches. On the part, in which it abuts on the south bank of the river, there was an archway with a tower over it, which was not pulled down till 1779, and had acquired from his use of it the name of Friar Bacon's study. The Franciscan convent, of which he was a member, was in a part of the parish of St. Aldate's, which is still called the Friars, and was conveniently situated for this station, which is the earliest observatory in Oxford of which there is any record.

When Henry the VIIIth established his regius professorships, he made no provision for mathematics or physics, and those important branches of science were left to the unendowed lecturers till 1619, when sir Henry Savile gave the means of regular instruction by his foundations for geometry and astronomy. That wise as well as noble and liberal man well knew what would be most practically useful, and particularly pointed out in his statutes[a] the advantages of astronomical observations. He did not live to complete his endowment to the extent that he contemplated, but he had consigned to the university the care of providing an observatory[b]: it was long, however, before this part of his plan was executed. There is in the Savilian library a large collection of instruments which belonged to professor John Greaves,

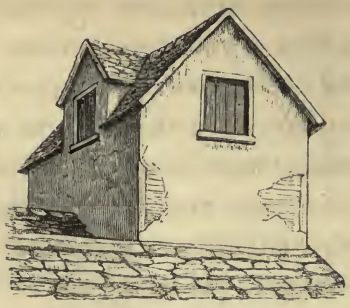
[a] Sect. 2. [b] Ibid.

and although they are now no longer of any interest, excepting as specimens of ancient apparatus, they must when new have been of considerable value. He probably used them in the upper room of the tower of the schools; which seems to have been the place, in which the professors of astronomy were then in the habit of observing. It was, indeed, in some respects very inconvenient, but there was no other situation so well suited to the purpose before the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Dr. Wallis occupied Stable Hall in New College lane[c], at the end of the cloisters; and in 1704, the lease of it under New College was given by his son to the university, in order that the tenement might be appropriated to the use of the Savilian professors. There is a letter in the Bodleian from Dr. Gregory to Dr. Charlett, March 1705, in which he says, 'I hope Mr. Halley will prevail so far, as that the university will repair the house, and the adding an observatory to the top of it will be very convenient and indeed useful to the university, and what sir Henry Savile did expect from them, as you will see in sect. 2 of his Statutes.' In another letter also to Charlett, June 1705, Halley expresses 'many thanks for repeated favours, as well in what relates to my house, wherein I must esteem you my great benefactor[d]' as for other services. It is very probable therefore that the houses were at that time repaired, according to Gregory's suggestion, and the observatory erected, as seen in our woodcuts, on the western part, which was assigned to the professor of astronomy.

[c] See the woodcut, p. 9, compared with that in p. 4.

[d] This part of Halley's communication is printed in "Letters written by eminent persons." London, 1813, vol. i. p. 139.



OLD OBSERVATORY IN NEW COLLEGE LANE.

There is a tradition of this building having been erected by Professor Bradley; but its plan seems to indicate an earlier date. It was undoubtedly much used by that eminent astronomer, but he was from early youth accustomed to meridional observation, and would not have confined himself to four comparatively small apertures towards the four cardinal points, which in fact obliged him to set up his transit instrument in one of the back windows of the Museum.

At Dr. Halley's death in 1742, Bradley became astronomer royal at Greenwich; and Bliss, who at the same time succeeded to the professorship of geometry, established an observatory on the part of the city wall, which extended from his house to the north-west angle of New College cloisters. The rampart was cut away by Dr. Smith about 1768, but it was entire in Bliss's time, and possibly formed the firmest basis that he could have any where procured: his meridian mark was upon All Souls.

Bradley having died in 1762, was succeeded in his professorship at Oxford by Hornsby, who had an observatory of his own in Corpus, of which college he was

fellow; and from a paper of his in the Phil. Trans.[e] we have some interesting particulars respecting the places in which the transit of Venus was observed in Oxford in 1769. Hornsby stationed himself in the upper room of the tower of the schools; Mr. Lucas, fellow of New College, and Mr. Clare, fellow of St. John's, were on the tower of New College; and as the phenomenon took place in the evening of the third of June, an unfurnished room in the infirmary, commanding the north-west, was used by Mr. Nikitin a Russian, then of St. Mary Hall, and Mr. Williamson[f] of St. Alban Hall. Observations were also made, probably in their respective colleges, by Mr. Sykes of Brase Nose, Mr. Shuckburgh of Balliol, 'by the rev. Mr. Horsley, F. R. S. and Mr. Cyril Jackson, A. B. and student of Christ Church.' In a separate paper of Horsley[g], he says that he observed in the same room with Mr. Jackson, but unfortunately no mention is made of the place in which that room was situated. This is the more to be regretted, since there would be a pleasure in preserving the particulars,—connected as they are, under such circumstances, with the memory of a man, to whom the university, when he was afterwards raised to a very high station in it, was so deeply indebted.

This dispersion of observers in different places, not one of which was properly suited to their object, was the consequence of no regular observatory having yet been established in Oxford; but steps had been taken even before that time to remove this serious evil. In 1768 professor Hornsby had applied for this purpose to the

[e] Vol. lix. p. 172. [f] Afterwards of Hertford college.
[g] Phil. Trans. vol. lix. p. 183.

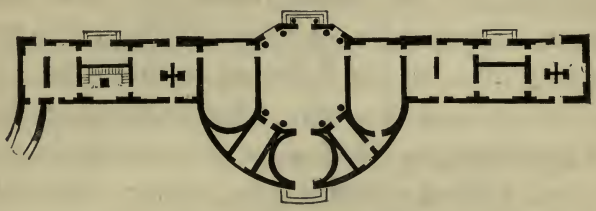
earl of Litchfield, who was one of the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's estates as well as chancellor of the university, and the application being supported by the leading men in Oxford was favourably received. The duke of Marlborough also contributed a lease[h] of eight acres and a half of ground, which he held under St. John's college, affording a situation, which at the time was sufficiently removed from any surrounding buildings. In 1772 a plan was delivered in by Mr. Keene, and some progress appears to have been made in the execution of it; but in March 1773 the further advance was suspended in favour of another elevation, which he had designed, the general form of which will be better understood from the engraved view than from any verbal description. The dwelling-house, the two wings, and the central part as far as the platform, were built before Mr. Keene's death in 1776: Mr. James Wyat, who succeeded him as architect to the trustees, altered some of the outward parts and raised the octagon building at the top, which is designed from the temple of the winds at Athens. The whole was roofed in about 1778; but the external sculpture[i] and some of the internal arrangements required more time, so that the work was not finished till 1795.

The front extends 175 feet, each of the wings being 69, and the top of the globe is about 106 from the

[h] To promote the stability so necessary to a scientific institution, St. John's college was afterwards induced to sell the fee to the Radcliffe trustees under the sanction of an act of parliament in 1820.

[i] The figures in bronze, at the top, of Hercules and Atlas supporting the globe, and of the winds, which are copied from the designs in Stuart's Athens, on the eight sides of the tower, were executed by Bacon: on the walls, under the platform, the bas reliefs representing the signs of the zodiac, and the rising, noon, and setting sun, were modelled in Coade's artificial stone by Rossi.

ground. A covered way leads from the dwelling-house to the eastern wing, in which the principal instruments are placed for the regular meridional observations, and the annexed plan will explain the arrangements on the ground floor.



GROUND PLAN OF THE OBSERVATORY.

The eastern wing contains two mural quadrants of 8 feet radius, a zenith sector of 12, and an 8 feet transit instrument, all made by Bird in the years 1772 and 1773. Dr. Hornsby was the private friend of this great artist[k], who employed his utmost skill in completing what he had undertaken; and the construction of the zenith sector, by which the instrument can be most readily reversed, is peculiarly remarkable for its excellence and simplicity.

These instruments are placed in three adjoining rooms, the quadrants in that at the eastern extremity, and the zenith sector in the small northern apartment next to it. This opens most conveniently to the transit room, and beyond that is first a library, and then the central hall, which is 30 feet in diameter. On the north side of it is an elliptical staircase[l], which leads to the upper

[k] Hornsby was the first person who could induce Bird to use achromatic glasses, against which he had taken up an extraordinary prejudice.

[l] To make room for this and other accommodations, it will be seen, from the ground plan, that a circular form is given to the northern side of the centre.

rooms. On the first floor there is a spacious lecture room, with two apartments adjoining for the reception of apparatus; these are all very lofty, reaching up to the broad platform, and the whole to that height is built with the greatest solidity, so as to afford a firm support for the instruments which are used upon it. They are deposited in the upper building, and consist principally of a ten feet reflector, made by the late sir Wm. Herschel, and two achromatics by Dollond; the one of 10 feet, with an object glass of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the other of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with an aperture of $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The building is so constructed that these telescopes may be taken out into the open air, or may be used from the windows, which for that purpose are set in each of the eight sides of the building. Immediately under the roof also there are four other windows, which open on a gallery that surrounds the interior of the room; this gives additional means of taking a view, if necessary, from a greater elevation.

The western answers exactly to the eastern wing in the arrangements of its rooms. It contains the mural quadrant by Bird, with which Hornsby[m] made his first determination of the latitude of Oxford. The observations, from which he deduced the quantity, were made by him at Corpus.

In the room at the western extremity of the whole is a small transit by Bird, which Hornsby was in the habit of using before the observatory was built. This room will however be put, ere long, to a more useful purpose; since it is immediately to be fitted up for the reception of a six feet circle, on which Mr. Jones, of Charing Cross, is at present employed, with a view to remove the prin-

[m] Phil. Trans. vol. lix p. 181.

cipal difficulties attending the common construction of that kind of instrument.

The plan of the observatory did not admit of the equatorial being placed at the top of it: a separate building was therefore erected for this instrument where the horizon was most free from interruptions. Bird did not live to complete it; and the apparatus, in this particular instance, was not so perfect as it would have been if it could have had the advantage of being finished by his hands. The Radcliffe trustees have therefore determined that a new equatorial shall be procured, with every advantage which can be obtained from modern improvements. This, together with the circle, will require a very large sum: but the trustees in their liberal patronage of science have never spared any expense, when it could be usefully employed, and in their support of the establishment have made every thing worthy of the inscription in the hall; which notices that all was derived

MUNIFICENTIA
JOHANNIS RADCLIFFE. M. D.

STABLE HALL, NEW COLLEGE LANE; see p. 3.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

It is well known that the first collection of the curiosities, natural and artificial, which now form but a small part of the contents of the Ashmolean Museum, was made by John Tradescant, by birth a Dutchman; who is supposed to have come to England about the end of queen Elizabeth's reign, or the beginning of that of James the First. He was a considerable time in the service of lord treasurer Salisbury and of Edward lord Wotton; travelled in various parts of Europe, as far as Russia; was in a fleet sent against the Algerines; and collected plants in Barbary and the isles of the Mediterranean. He had a garden at Lambeth; and in the reign of Charles I, in 1629, bore the title of king's gardener. He was a man of extraordinary curiosity, and was the first who in this country made any considerable collection of the subjects of natural history. His son, of the same name, went to Virginia, and thence imported many new plants. His museum, called Tradescant's ark, attracted the curiosity of the age, and was much frequented by the great; by whose means it was also considerably enlarged, as appears by the list of his benefactors, printed at the end of his Museum Tradescantianum: amongst whom, after the names of the king and queen, are found those of many of the first nobility; the duke and duchess of Buckingham, archbishop Laud, the earls of Salisbury and Carlisle, &c.

John Tradescant the son, who died in 1662, inherited his father's collection, and bequeathed it by a deed of gift to Elias Ashmole[a], who lodged in his house. This be-

[a] Elias Ashmole, whom Wood styles 'the greatest virtuoso and curioso that was ever known or read of in England,' to whom the

coming afterwards a part of the Ashmolean Museum, the name of Tradescant was sunk.

Ashmole amongst his various pursuits had at one time studied botany, which probably led him to form an intimacy with the Tradescants. He was the son of a saddler in Litchfield, and was born, as he states with his accustomed punctuality, at near half an hour after three o'clock in the morning on the twenty-third day of May, 1617. He was successively a solicitor in chancery, an attorney in the common pleas, a gentleman in the ordnance, when Oxford was garrisoned by the royal army, an exciseman or comptroller of the ordnance, a free mason, astrologer, botanist, chemist, anatomist, physician; and, though last not least, a very learned herald. Heraldry seems to have been his fort, and astrology his foible. It is difficult to reconcile the acquisition of so much dry business-like knowledge with the taste for so much of the visionary and fanciful. But it should be remembered, that the word astrology comprehended then almost all that was known of astronomy.

Ashmole enriched the Tradescant collection, which consisted chiefly of the skins and bones of animals, with a collection of medals, coins, and gold chains, presented to him by the elector of Brandenburgh and others; and with a valuable collection of paintings[b], manuscripts,

Tradescant collection was left, gives a minute statement of that bequest in the very strange diary of his own life.

[b] These are now chiefly on the staircase. Among them are portraits of Thomas, earl of Arundel, and his son, by Vandyke; sir John Suckling, when young, by Dobson; Dr. Plot, first keeper of the Museum; John Selden, esq. in advanced life; Dr. J. Dee; a curious original portrait of Elizabeth Wydevile, queen of Edward IV; John king of France, taken prisoner at the battle of Poictiers; the Tradescant family, by Dobson; Oliver Cromwell; Lewis XI. of France;

and printed books on history, heraldry, and astrology; for he had purchased the library of Lilly the celebrated astrologer; a detailed catalogue of which has been lately made by the indefatigable antiquary Mr. Black.

The library of the Museum has since been increased by sir W. Dugdale's, Anthony à Wood's, and Mr. Aubrey's manuscripts; which last have furnished much amusing matter for a publication, printed some years since by the rev. J. Walker, of New College, under the title of Oxoniana. It has also been enlarged by Martin Lister's collections of shells, as well as those of Plot, Llwyd, and Borlase, and other objects of natural history. It has been from time to time enriched by the valuable donations of many other benefactors[c]: particularly those of the Alfred gem, given in 1718 by Thomas Palmer, esq. of Fairfield, Somerset; the large magnet; the very curious group of figures made with humming-birds' feathers; and lately by a great portion of the antiquities described in the Nænia Britannica, presented by that liberal antiquary sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart.

In a pecuniary point of view its greatest benefactor was Dr. Richard Rawlinson, the founder of the Anglo-

Henry duke of Gloucester; Edward V; William Lilly the astrologer; Richard Napier, M. D.; Ben Jonson; Edward lord Wotton of Marley, brother of sir Henry Wotton; Inigo Jones; Erasmus; John Lewin, the celebrated comedian; Thomas Parr, at the age of 152; a dead Christ, by Annibal Carracci; the descent of Christ into hell, by Brugel; a curious historical representation of the celebrated battle of Pavia, 1525; &c.

[c] Among others Dr. George Clarke, fellow of All Souls, bequeathed several valuable curiosities; the most beautiful of which are, the model of a sixty-four gun ship made by William Lee, esq. and two others of royal yachts constructed in 1697 and 1702. See Dr. Clarke's will, 1737, and the manuscript register in the Museum.

F Mackenzie J.Le Keux

THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

, by J.H.Parker, Oxford. C.Tilt, Fleet Street, London, & J.Le Keux, Harmondsworth

Saxon professorship; who bequeathed a salary for the curator, though under several exclusive conditions, which are detailed in his will.

For many years the Museum had been so much neglected, that it attracted but little curiosity; when in the year 1824, it was fortunately entrusted to the care of John Shute Duncan, esq. fellow of New College. He found that the skins of animals collected by the Tradescants had fallen into total decay, that cabinets for those objects which were liable to injury from time were wholly wanting, and that the apartment dedicated to the exhibition of them had become much dilapidated. Happily at this time a taste for the study of natural history had been excited in the university by Dr. Paley's very interesting work on Natural Theology, the popular lectures of Dr. Kidd on Comparative Anatomy, and those of Dr. Buckland on Geology. Availing himself of this spirit, the curator induced the trustees to sanction an application for a general repair of the Museum. Their wish was seconded by the liberality of convocation. When the upper room had been thus repaired, and put in its present condition, the next step of the new curator was to fit it up with cabinets; in which he might arrange in proper order what he found in a very confused state in the Museum, and might place therein such objects of natural history, antiquities, or curiosities, as were purchased by himself, or which might be given by future benefactors.

It was a fortunate circumstance for the Museum, that on the regretted resignation and retirement of Mr. John Duncan in 1829, the appointment of his brother Philip B. Duncan, esq., fellow also of New College, has left the lovers of science no ground for a relaxation of their exertions and support.

Upon the removal, in the year 1832, of the geological collection to the Clarendon, and of the instruments, &c. from the room formerly used by the professors of natural and experimental philosophy, the ground-floor apartments[d] were thrown into one large room. This is now much improved by the addition of some well proportioned Ionic pillars; which contribute to the embellishment of the building, whilst they ensure its strength. The whole forms a handsome saloon; and having been recently fitted up by the present keeper, it exhibits an arranged collection of shells, some of the larger quadrupeds, together with a valuable series of heads of animals and birds. Among the latter is the unique head of the now extinct bird called the dodo. Some of these rarities constituted a part of the Tradescant collection. In another portion of the room are displayed various dresses, instruments, &c. from the East, Southern Africa, the Sandwich Islands, and from the territories of the Esquimaux Indians; presented by Mr. Reinhold Forster, captains Lyon and Beechey, lieutenants Hardinge and Cole, W. Burchell, esq. and other travellers. There are also some admirable portraits of king Charles the First and Second, James the Second, Tradescant, and the Founder, Elias Ashmole, esq. The upper room is dedicated to the collection of birds, beasts, fishes, and insects, systematically arranged; to those of coins and antiquities, together with the books belonging to the Museum and the Ashmolean Society.

This repository now exhibits, principally from the liberality of the late and present keepers, J. S. and P. B. Duncan, esqrs., a well arranged collection of many

[d] Beneath the Museum is a residence for the professor of chemistry, and a laboratory where his lectures are delivered.

of the genera in every department of zoology, with some beautiful and rare species included in each genus.

The foundation of a collection in geology was laid in this Museum so early as the time of James the Second, by Dr. Plot the first keeper, and by his successor Mr. Edward Llwyd: and many specimens of fossil organic remains are still preserved here, bearing the numbers affixed to them by these authors[e].

Little addition appears to have been made to this department of natural history till near the year 1800; when a cabinet of minerals was purchased by the university from sir Christopher Pegge, who had for some time previous delivered private lectures in mineralogy. About this time Dr. Kidd, the first holder of the office of reader in Mineralogy, began the formation of a new collection in Geology; to which Mr. Wm. Conybeare and many others of his pupils contributed. Mr. Henry Drummond also presented, through Dr. Kidd, a series of valuable specimens in mineralogy. Dr. Buckland, who followed Dr. Kidd in this office in 1813, and who became also Reader in Geology in 1818, presented his entire geological collection to the university in 1823. In 1824, the Rev. John Josias Conybeare bequeathed to the university his large collection of specimens in geology and mineralogy, together with the cabinets containing them, and fifty pounds for the purchase of additional specimens in mineralogy.

The collection having now become much too large to be contained in the room allotted to it in the Museum, and the room itself insufficient as a lecture room, in 1832 the western portion of the middle and upper stories of the Clarendon was assigned by the university to re-

[e] Dr. Plot gave his whole collection of fossils to the Museum in 1691; to which Mr. Llwyd added his in 1708.

ceive the collections in geology and mineralogy; thus affording ample space for the exhibition of these interesting, and in many respects unique collections. Their most remarkable contents consist of fossil bones and other organic remains of a former world. In the same year Richard Simmons esq., M. D. of Ch. Ch., presented to the university a most beautiful and choice collection of simple minerals, for which appropriate cases have been provided in the north-west room of the middle story of the Clarendon. The convenient space and handsome provision now made by the university for the exhibition of specimens, combined with the advancement of science, must operate as a strong motive to the continual addition of similar benefactions.

THE LOWER ROOM OF THE MUSEUM.

F.Mackenzie J.Le Keux

THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.

FROM ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

Published March 1 1836, by J.H.Parker Oxford, C.Tilt Fleet St.London, & J.Le Keux Harmondsworth.

MEMORIALS OF OXFORD.

THE VESTIBULE.

The Radcliffe Library.

THE founder of this Library, Dr. John Radcliffe, was a person of so extraordinary a character, as well as a distinguished benefactor to the university, that a more extended notice of him may be required in this work than has been hitherto given in any similar publication.

He was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire[a], in the year

[a] His family was ancient and respectable. One sir Richard Radclyffe, knight, occurs among the great persons who attended king Richard III. when he visited Oxford, and Waynflete's new foundation, in 1483. See Wood's Annals, I. 639. Two of the name were members of University college in 1607, and one became principal of Brasenose in 1614. There was also a *physician* of this name, Dr. Richard Radclyffe, who was principal of St. Alban hall; in memory of whom there is a brass plate affixed to the wall in the Lady chapel

1650; and, having acquired a competent knowledge of the learned languages at a school in his native town, he was admitted a member of University college at the age of fifteen. Here he remained till he took his bachelor's degree in Arts in the year 1669; but despairing of a fellowship, though senior scholar, he then removed to Lincoln college, where he obtained one. Having in view the medical profession, he applied himself with great assiduity and success to the study of botany, chemistry, anatomy, and other necessary departments of science: and having proceeded from the degree of Master of Arts in 1672 to that of Bachelor of Medicine three years afterwards, according to the statutable provisions of that day, he commenced his practice as a licentiate in Oxford.

Though our young physician was by no means deficient in classical attainments, or knowledge of his profession, yet he is represented by his biographers as having 'recommended himself more by ready wit and vivacity than by any extraordinary acquisitions in learning.' This opinion has been strengthened by the following anecdote. Living in habits of intimacy with Dr. Bathurst, then president of Trinity and dean of Wells, the latter, visiting him at his rooms, inquired of him on some occasion where his library was? Upon which the physician, pointing to a few phials, a skeleton, and a herbal, exclaimed with emphasis, 'There, sir, is Radcliffe's library[b].' In

of St. Peter's church in the East, where he was buried in the year 1599. Whether Dr. A. Radcliffe, the munificent canon of Christ Church, was of the same family, does not appear.

[b] Dr. Bathurst had himself taken his degrees in Medicine, and practised successfully during the usurpation. Many of his Latin treatises on medical and philosophical subjects have been printed in his Life by Mr. Warton. He was an early member of the Royal Society, and a distinguished ornament of the university.

1682 he took his doctor's degree in medicine, and went out a grand compounder: an important ceremony in those times, and for a century afterwards, being accompanied with much expensive pomp and solemnity; all the members of the college walking in procession with the candidate, himself bareheaded, to the convocation house.

Having previously relinquished his fellowship in accordance with the statutes of his college, which require all the fellows after a certain time to enter into holy orders, he continued in lodgings about two years after this period, increasing daily in fame, wealth, and reputation. His successful treatment of lady Spencer at Yarnton, the seat of her husband, sir Thomas Spencer, contributed not a little to his advancement in his profession[c]. At length, in 1684, he settled in London, fixing his residence in Bow-street, Covent-garden; and so rapidly did he rise in public estimation, that Mr. Dandridge, his apothecary, calculated his receipts on an average at twenty guineas a day, before he had been a year in town. But, though honoured by the court, and caressed by the nobility, who sought his conversation as much as they admired his skill, he on all occasions displayed an independence of mind and character, which neither flattery could corrupt, nor faction circumvent. The then celebrated master of University college, Obadiah Walker, his fellow-collegian, was in vain employed to influence his religious principles, with a view to advance the desperate cause of king James the Second. The answer of Dr.

[c] This lady, after three years of hopeless suffering, under the hands of two other physicians, was restored in three weeks by Dr. Radcliffe; and she lived to see her grandchildren's children. V. Radcliffe's Memoirs, p. 9; Biograph. Brit. 3452.

Radcliffe was firm and dignified: 'that being bred up a protestant at Wakefield, and having continued such at Oxford, where he had no relish for absurdities, he saw no reason to change his principles, and turn papist in London[d].'

As no man acquired wealth more rapidly, so no man sustained the loss of it with greater composure. The failure of a speculation, in which he had embarked ten thousand pounds, being announced to him at the Bull-head tavern in Claremarket, where he was enjoying the company of some persons of the highest rank, he took his glass cheerfully as before; observing only, 'that he had nothing to do but to go up 250 pair of stairs to make himself whole again.' Indeed on one occasion, a short time before, he had received a fee of one thousand guineas from queen Mary: and in the campaign of 1695 his majesty, king William, having sent for him from England, rewarded his services by an order on the treasury for twelve hundred pounds. The earl of Albemarle also, whom he had restored in a week, after he had languished many months, from a dangerous fever caught in the camp after the capture of Namur, presented him with a diamond ring, and four hundred guineas. Yet the unreserved candour and ingenuousness with which Dr.

[d] See the letters which passed between them in the Biographia Britannica; art. Radcliffe, pp. 3453–4; Memoirs, p. 17. and seqq.

In 1708 he presented Mr. Bingham, fellow of University college, the learned author of the Antiquities of the Christian Church, to the rectory of Headbourne Worthy, in Hampshire; though a sermon of his had been censured at a meeting of the heads of houses a few years before. The perpetual advowson of this living he afterwards bequeathed to trustees for the benefit of University college for ever; so that a member of that society should always be presented to it on every vacancy. Mr. Bingham was born at Wakefield.

Radcliffe treated his patients, of whatever rank or degree, and the singularity of his predictions with regard to the exact time of their departure from the world, will probably excite a smile in the present day.

On the king's return from Loo in Holland, in 1697, after the treaty of peace at Ryswick, his majesty, falling sick at his palace in Kensington, sent for Dr. Radcliffe; who, after a long conference and consultation respecting the nature of his disorder, addressed him thus: 'If your majesty will adhere to my prescriptions, it may be in my power to lengthen out your life for three or four years; but beyond that period nothing in physic can protract it: for the juices of your stomach are all vitiated, your whole mass of blood is corrupted, and your nutriment for the most part turns to water.' Though the king was so much restored by following the advice and prescriptions given him, that he was able again to visit his palace at Loo in Holland, where he remained about two years, yet his life was not protracted beyond the time predicted. He saw the physician but once after his return: when, extending his swoln ankles, whilst the rest of his body was almost reduced to a skeleton, 'Doctor,' said he, 'what think you of these?' 'Why truly,' replied the physician, 'I would not have your majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms.' This freedom, though not apparently noticed at the time, alienated the royal patient from his physician; and, though he followed his prescriptions, he would not admit him again into his presence.

Many other such extraordinary assertions and predictions are recorded. The young duke of Glocester was taken ill at Windsor during the celebration of his birthday. Dr. Radcliffe was consulted; who, upon the first

sight of the royal youth, frankly told the princess of Denmark, that he would die by a certain hour the very next day. And so he did. In 1703, when the marquis of Blandford, only son of the duke of Marlborough, was ill of the smallpox at Cambridge, the duchess went in person to the doctor's house in London to request his assistance: who, being made acquainted with the details of the case, and its treatment by the Cambridge physicians, said, 'Madam, I should only put you to a great expense to no purpose: for you have nothing to do for his lordship now but to send down an undertaker to superintend his funeral.' No sooner had the duchess returned to her apartments in St. James's palace, than a messenger arrived from Cambridge with the mournful intelligence of his death. In like manner a message being sent from the duke of Beaufort, who was ill at his seat at Badminton, requesting the immediate attendance of Dr. Radcliffe, he told the messenger, 'that there was no manner of occasion for his presence, since the duke, his master, had died at a certain hour, which he named, on the preceding day.' This the servant on his return found to be strictly true. So implicit a confidence did the duchess of Beaufort entertain of the doctor's skill, that in her 85th year she declared it to be her firm persuasion, that 'whilst he lived she should never die.'

In 1708 prince George of Denmark, being reduced to the last extremity by a dropsical disorder, had been sent to Bath by the court physicians for the cure of it. At length the queen, laying aside her personal objections to Dr. Radcliffe, who had formerly offended her majesty, when indisposed, by saying she had only 'the vapours,' sent for him in one of her own royal carriages, to consult him respecting the treatment and disorder of his

royal highness. Radcliffe assured her majesty, 'that however common it might be for surgeons to apply caustics in cases of burning or scalding, it was irregular in physicians to attempt to expel watery humours by draughts of the same element[e].' He promised however 'to prescribe for him such anodynes as should give him an easier passage out of this world; since he had been so tampered with, that nothing in the art of physic could keep his royal highness alive more than six days.' Accordingly, to the inexpressible grief of the queen, and of the whole court, he expired on the sixth day following.

In 1714 he predicted his own death with the same confidence with which he spoke concerning that of others. To several of his friends he declared, at the tavern before mentioned, to which they usually resorted, 'It was high time for him to retire from the world, to make his will, and to set his house in order: for he had notices within which told him, that his abode in this world could not be twelve months longer[f].' He died at his house at

[e] It appears from this remark, that Dr. Radcliffe was no convert to the doctrine of homœopathy, which has been recently revived.

[f] His prediction of the death of old Tyson of Hackney, a noted usurer, who was said to have left behind him 300,000*l.* was accompanied with an awful announcement, to which we can barely allude. He told him, that he had nothing to do but to go home and die; that he had raised an immense estate out of the spoils of the public, and the tears of orphans and widows; and that he would be a dead man in less than ten days. The disconsolate usurer returned to his house, quite confounded with the sentence which had been passed upon him, and he died in eight days. See Memoirs, p. 76, &c.; Biogr. Br. p. 3463. These memoirs, though originally published only one year after the death of Dr. Radcliffe, in which also the writer is said to have been assisted by Dr. Mead, must be received now, like most other memoirs of that period, with some grains of allowance. See note, p. 9.

Carshalton[g] on the first of November following; being then in his sixty-fifth year; and, though afflicted with the gout, he was so little suspected by others to be in a dangerous state, that some even of his friends censured him for his negligence in not attending queen Anne in her last moments. Some persons went so far as to send him anonymous letters on this account, threatening to assassinate him if he ever ventured to come again to London. Such base conduct, and the want of friends in his retirement, may have accelerated an event, which he felt to be at no great distance[h]. His body was conveyed to Oxford from Carshalton; and interred with great solemnity in St. Mary's church, near the north-west corner of the present organ-gallery[i].

[g] This house, said by Lysons to have been built by Dr. Radcliffe, was after his death purchased for 7663*l.* by sir John Fellows, one of the governors of the south sea company; who rebuilt or enlarged it. The present mansion, the property of Theodore Broadhead, esq. in 1792, when Lysons printed his 'Environs of London,' was once the residence of lord chancellor Hardwicke. See Lysons' Environs, &c. I. 135–6. The celebrated Dr. Mead succeeded not only to the greater part of the practice of his friend Dr. Radcliffe, but to his town residence in Bloomsbury square. This house was afterwards inhabited by sir John Rushout.

[h] During the last two years of his life he sat in parliament for the town of Buckingham: but he escaped the fate of Dr. Freind, who sat afterwards for a Cornish borough, and having defended bishop Atterbury with some warmth was sent a prisoner to the Tower. Of Dr. Radcliffe's speeches in the house only two have been preserved: in one of which, on the bill for preventing schism, he displayed the same spirit of prediction, and the same attachment to the institutions of his country, for which he was so remarkable through life. See Appendix to his Life, pp. 93–5.

[i] See the vice-chancellor's programma on the occasion in the Register of the University, Biographia Britannica, pp. 3465–6, and Life, by Pittis, ed. 1736, p. 83. The following inscription was placed on his coffin, engraven on a brass plate: 'John Radcliffe, Dr. in Physick, dyed Nov. ye 1st, 1714, in the 65th year of his Age.'

F Mackenzie. J. Le Keux.

THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.

Published 1st March 1836, by J. H. Parker, Oxford: C. Tilt, Fleet St.t London: & J. Le Keux, Harmondsworth.

Such was Dr. Radcliffe: whose wit[k] and talents were long remembered by his contemporaries; and whose benefactions will extend to the latest posterity[l]. To University college, where he was first admitted, he gave 1100*l.* for increasing their exhibitions and for general repairs: 5000*l.* more he left in his will for their new buildings: besides 600*l.* per annum for ever to found two travelling fellowships; and other benefactions. The painted window at the east end of the chapel there was one of his first donations to that society. In 1706 he gave 200*l.* to be divided equally between the new church of

[k] His wit was sometimes overmatched; as in the following instance. When sir Godfrey Kneller threatened to stop up a garden door between their respective premises, which had been opened for the doctor's convenience, the latter having sent a facetious message by his servant, 'that the knight might do what he thought fit with respect to the door, provided he refrained from *painting* it,' sir Godfrey in perfect good humour replied by the same messenger, 'that he could take any thing from him but *physic*.'

[l] We are necessarily compelled, by the limits prescribed to us in a work of this kind, to confine our attention principally to the character of Dr. Radcliffe as a physician, and as a public benefactor in this place. Those who wish to see more of the peculiarities of his composition, and the various incidents of a life passed chiefly in the heart of the metropolis, may consult his 'Memoirs,' printed at London in 1715, the year after his death, one of the most amusing works of that period. From this work, chiefly, aided by the authors of the Life of king William, of queen Anne, of the duchess of Marlborough, of Betterton the tragedian, Burnet's 'History of his own Time,' and other contemporary memoirs, the editors of the Biographia Britannica and Mr. Chalmers derived their materials for the Life of Dr. Radcliffe. This entertaining work, compiled by William Pittis of New College, assisted by information from Dr. Mead, went through four editions. To the last, in 1736, the author added his name, with an appendix of letters, speeches in parliament, &c.; and the altered title of 'Dr. Radcliffe's Life and Letters.' To this work also the author of the 'Gold-headed Cane' is much indebted; who has exhibited the striking points of Dr. Radcliffe's life and character in a very lively manner.

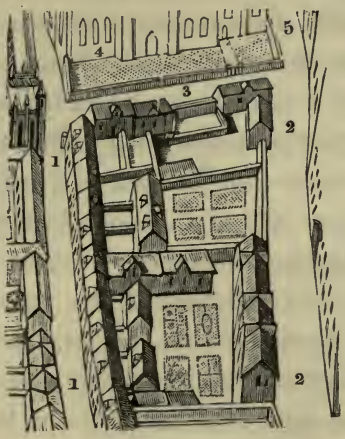
All Saints and Peckwater quadrangle. He also gave the elegant little bronze figure of Mercury, which formerly stood in the centre of the reservoir in the great quadrangle at Christ Church. But his two greatest works are, the foundation of the Library and Infirmary called after his name. The latter has been already mentioned in our account of St. Giles's parish, in which it is situated[m]. The former we have now to notice.

The LIBRARY. This splendid edifice, so lofty and so conspicuous from every point of view, is so well known, and has been so often described in detail, that a minute examination of its constituent parts will not be expected in such a work as the present. It will be best seen in the engravings annexed to our pages[n]. Placed in the centre of a large square, and that square almost in the centre of the city, and surrounded on all sides with public buildings, it has many advantages of situation: yet some persons, who are never satisfied, express their regret, that it is not on the top of a hill; others have asserted, that it spoils the square; not considering, that the square itself was called into existence for the sake of the library: the whole space having been before occu-

[m] How much the Observatory is also indebted to the munificence of Dr. Radcliffe through the liberality of his trustees, has been already stated in our account of that establishment. The Asylum on Heddington hill at the end of Cheney lane, has also received so much assistance from the same source, that the committee have given it the name of the 'Radcliffe Asylum.'

[n] For further particulars we must refer our readers to a work printed in folio, 1747, by James Gibbs, F. R. S. the architect of the building. It is entitled 'Bibliotheca Radcliviana:' or, A short description of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford; containing its several plans, parts, sections, elevations, and ornaments, in twenty-three copper plates, neatly engraved, with an explication to each plate.

pied by narrow lanes and ruinous tenements[o], which were purchased with the money left by Dr. Radcliffe[p].



GROUND PLAN ENLARGED FROM LOGGAN.

1. Cat street. 2. School street. 3. St. Mary's lane. 4. St. Mary's church. 5. St. Mary's entry.

[o] A curious ground plan of the site of these tenements is preserved in the Radcliffe library, which has been engraved by Mr. Skelton in his 'Oxonia.' In the same work, pl. 54, is a repetition of the engraving in the Oxford Almanack of 1751 by G. Vertue, the last that was engraved for the university by that excellent artist. It represents a section of the interior of the library, with a miniature elevation of the exterior suspended above from the centre of the oval border, or frame-work. In the area is represented the ceremony which took place three years before, of delivering the keys to Alma Mater on the opening of the library. In the following year James Green engraved a general view of the Radcliffe square; having the library in the centre of the foreground, part of the south front of the schools, &c. on one side, St. Mary's noble tower and spire on the other, with a part of Brasenose library and chapel, and a house which is now occupied by Mr. Vincent, in the background.

[p] 'Whatever may be thought,' observes Mr. Chalmers, 'of the general design, or of the situation, in which however the artist (*architect?*) had no choice, he took care that the interior, and very highly finished ornaments, should be executed by the first artists the age afforded; and although it must be confessed the *square in which*

The whole sum bequeathed for this purpose, and for the erection of the building, was 40,000*l.*; in addition to which he endowed it with an annual stipend of 150*l.* for the librarian, 100*l.* per annum for the purchase of books, and 100*l.* more for repairs. The foundation stone was laid with great ceremony on the 17th of May, 1737; and, being completed in about ten years, it was at length opened, in a most solemn manner, on Thursday, April 13, 1749; when the duke of Beaufort, in behalf of himself and the other trustees, formally delivered the key to the vice-chancellor 'for the use of the university[q].' The first librarian appointed by the trustees was Francis Wise, B. D. fellow of Trinity college, the learned editor of the catalogue and description of the Bodleian coins; folio, 1750; and other works[r].

This structure was at first called the 'Physic Library,' being intended principally for books and manuscripts relating to the science of Physic; comprehending, as that term was then understood, anatomy, botany, surgery, and natural philosophy. Accordingly, in compliance with a resolution of the trustees, the purchase of books is still confined chiefly to works connected with Natural His-

it stands was complete without it, there are none of the perspective views of Oxford in which this building would not be missed, and none in which it is not a very striking feature.'

[q] Many members of the university, with the consent of the trustees and librarian, have enriched the interior by donations of statues, busts, and other embellishments. Sir Roger Newdigate, bart., gave the ancient candelabra found among the ruins of the emperor Hadrian's palace at Tivoli. The casts from the antique were procured at the expense of the Messrs. Duncans of New College.

[r] See in Pointer's 'Oxoniensis Academia,' Lond. 1749, a contemporary account of the ceremony of opening the library, &c. See also Gent. Mag. vol. XIX. pp. 165, 459; and vol. LI. p. 75.

tory and Medicine. It may be proper to state here, that Dr. Radcliffe's first design was, in 1712–13, to make an addition to the Bodleian Library, by building a room ninety feet in length from the western window of the Selden part of that structure, and of course to correspond with it in height. The proportions of such a room, combined with those of the present edifice, may be easily imagined. Fortunately there were many technical and other impediments to such a scheme; though his friend Dr. Atterbury calls it a 'noble design:' and so indeed it was, as far as Dr. Radcliffe's generous intentions were concerned. But it can scarcely be supposed, as the editors of the Biographia Britannica have stated, that 'the Doctor changed his purpose as to the site,' merely because the society of Exeter college 'insisted upon such terms as evinced their great unwillingness to lose the benefit of a good part of their garden,' which must have been taken away by the purchase of the ground, on which the building was to be erected. In fact, Dr. Atterbury says expressly, that Exeter college had consented, upon condition that not only a library should be built for them underneath, but some lodgings also, which it was necessary to pull down to make room for the new design, should be rebuilt. That there was nothing unreasonable in this stipulation, appears from the fact stated by the same authority last quoted[s], that the University thought of furnishing that part of the charge: and Dr. Radcliffe readily proffered to furnish the rest; promising, after he had perfected the building, to give 100*l.* for ever to furnish it with books. This latter provision remains in his will, dated Sept. 13, 1714; with this revised instruction to his executors: 'to pay 40,000*l.* in ten years,

[s] Atterbury's Correspondence, letter cviii.

at 4000*l.* per annum; the first payment to be made after the decease of his two sisters; for building a library in Oxon, and purchasing the houses between St. Mary's and the Schools in Cat-street; where he intended the library to stand[t].' From these expressions we may infer, that Dr. Radcliffe merely contemplated a structure, which should extend along Cat-street, in a line nearly parallel with All Souls, and on the opposite side of that street. The spirited and magnificent design of forming a new square, by demolishing all the irregular and decayed tenements in this large space, and placing the Library in the centre, must have been suggested afterwards: and great praise is due to those who contributed to the accomplishment of this design, by surrendering their different interests in the tenements thus demolished. For on the ground which now forms the Radcliffe square, and in the immediate neighbourhood, were formerly many remains of ancient halls; and the schools hereabout were so numerous, that the name of 'School street' was given to the avenue which led from the High street by the west end of St. Mary's church to a street called 'Beaufront street,' where the proscholium of the divinity school now stands. Even so late as the 8th of queen Elizabeth a piece of garden ground and a stable, in St. Mary's parish, between the divinity school and Brasenose college lane, demised by indenture to Exeter college by the society of Balliol, is described as abutting on the east end upon certain schools belonging to those two colleges[u].

This description leads us at once to determine the site of those ancient schools, which we find denominated the

[t] Biographia Britannica, vol. V. p. 3466.

[u] The site is now occupied by the gardens of Exeter college. See the vignette at the end, p. 16.

schools of old Balliol hall, Exeter college schools, Beaufront schools, &c. These latter occur so early as 1291; and in 1310 were given to Balliol college, or hall, to find a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in St. Catharine's chapel there. Hence they assumed the name of Balliol college schools. Exeter college schools were situated some time near those of Balliol in School-street; and two of them at least were given to the society so early as 1332; about which time most of the present site of Exeter college was purchased and enclosed. They had also schools in Cornwall lane, and in St. Mildred's lane; the former being used as lecture-rooms till the time of Henry VIII. They were situated between the north end of School-street and the old entrance gate of the college, in front of which the city arms are visible over the modern rustic-work. Next to these, 'in or near Beaufront,' were 'Stodeley schools,' belonging to the nuns of Studley priory; one of which, called sometimes Pylle school, was given to that priory about the year 1276 by Wm. Pylle, of Oxford. Near the same spot were Little Beaufront schools, Cruste schools, Corner schools, Stockwell hall, so called from Philip de Stockwell, who lived in the reign of Henry III; and on the east side, in Cat-street, the Halls of Tingewick, St. Catharine, and St. Thomas, &c., taken into the premises of All Souls' college. Between Cat-street and School-street was a narrow lane, or avenue, 'venella,' on the north side of St. Mary's churchyard, in which stood Godstow hall, Pylet hall, &c. To all or most of these halls were schools attached; particularly to the latter: which being ruinous about the year 1439, Thomas Hokenorton, then abbot of Oseney, rebuilt the whole of stone in one tenement; and, the windows being probably large, or filled with a superior kind of

glass, it acquired the distinguishing appellation of Glazen hall. The halls and schools situated where Brasenose college now stands, will be found noticed in our account of that house. On the opposite side stood Ensham schools; belonging to Ensham abbey, and yielding an annual rent of four marks, 6th Edw. I. This property, known for many ages under the name of Staple hall, after the dissolution of the abbeys in the reign of Henry VIII., came into the possession of Lincoln college, who in 1556 leased it to the society of Brasenose. The whole space to the south of these premises was occupied by a coachhouse and stables, a large brewery, &c.: northward stood one of the many tenements called Black hall, considered by Wood to be the same with Beloe or Belew school, 'Schola de Belewe,' or, 'de bella aqua,' from a person of that name who possessed it. The owner of this hall was anciently bound to pay annually 'three pounds of wax' to the church of St. Cross at Holywell.

THE LIBRARY FROM EXETER COLLEGE GARDEN.

F Mackenzie. J.Le Keux

THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

Published March 1st 1836 by J.H.Parker Oxford. C.Tilt. Fleet St. London. & J.Le Keux. Harmondsworth

THE DANBY GATE; 1632.

The Botanic Garden.

THOUGH lectures appear to have been delivered, degrees conferred, and professors appointed in medicine from an early period, we possess no record of any endowment for the purpose having been bestowed prior to the year 1524; when Thomas Lynacre, D. M. of this university, and sometime fellow of All Souls' college, left certain lands in fee in the county of Kent, for the maintenance of two physic lectures in Oxford and Cambridge[a].

[a] This distinguished individual, after acquiring a great reputation for classical learning, went to study natural philosophy and physic at Rome, under Hermolaus Barbarus; and on his return home, he first settled as a physician in Oxford, where he was incorporated M. D. and delivered public lectures on physic. But it was not long before he was commanded to court by Henry VII, who appointed him preceptor and physician to his son, prince Arthur. He was also physician to that king, as likewise to his successor Henry VIII. At a later period

In consequence of this endowment Thomas Moscroffe, or Musgrave, master of arts, and licentiate in physic, was appointed to the chair of medicine in Oxford, and held it for several years. The lands, however, were afterwards made over to Merton college, by a composition dated 3 Ed. VI, on condition that this society should depute some one to expound and read public lectures, out of the books of Galen and Hippocrates, in the college refectory, to all such members of the university as might please to attend.

Thus the readership founded by Lynacre ceased to be regarded as his endowment very soon after its foundation; and it is to king Edward VI. that the establishment of a public professorship of medicine is generally attributed: John Warner, doctor of physic, and warden of All Souls', being the individual then selected to fill the chair.

It does not appear, however, that any royal endowment was attached to this appointment until the reign of James I. who gave the mastership of Ewelme in Oxfordshire to the reader of this lecture and his successors, and thus became the real and substantial founder of the regius professorship of medicine.

From that time until the present, the professorships

of his life he entered into holy orders, and obtained several valuable preferments. He died of the stone 20 Oct. 1524. His views for the advancement of medical science were not limited to the endowments already mentioned. Observing how much the practice of physic had been in the hands of illiterate monks and empirics, he projected the foundation of the college of Physicians, by which it was intended to vest in proper hands the power of granting licenses to practise physic. Lynacre held the office of president for seven years, and received the members at his own house in Knight-Rider street; the site of which still belongs to the college, although after the fire of 1666 the meetings were held in Warwick lane. See his Life by D. N. Johnson, M. D. edited by Mr. Graves, London, 8°. 1835.

connected with medical science have gone on progressively increasing in number, in proportion to the growing sense entertained with respect to the greater range of study necessary for an accomplished physician.

In the year 1623, not long after Harvey's celebrated discovery as to the circulation of the blood had been announced, a provision was made for the encouragement of the most essential of these subsidiary branches of medical education, in the endowment of an anatomical lecture by R. Tomlyns, esq. of Westminster; directing that a reader of anatomy should be appointed, who, out of the funds left for the endowment, should employ a skilful surgeon or dissector to make public demonstrations of the human subject at certain stated times. The first person appointed as reader was Dr. Clayton, regius professor of physic, and master of Pembroke college, who delivered his inaugural lecture in May, 1624.

Till within a recent period the anatomical lectures were delivered in one of the apartments underneath the Museum, now occupied by the professor of Chemistry; but in the year 1750 Matthew Lee, D. M. of Christ Church, founded a readership for anatomy, and erected a distinct building for the delivery of lectures within the precincts of that college. It is in this building, now known by the name of the Anatomy School, that the lectures are at present delivered: besides which, the room affords space enough for an interesting collection of preparations illustrative of human and comparative anatomy, which are ranged round the walls in neat glass cases. There are also several beautiful wax models of the human body, executed at Florence, which have from time to time been purchased by the dean and chapter of Christ Church, in pursuance of the intentions and views

of the founder of the Anatomy School. Below the lecture-room are spacious apartments for carrying on dissections.

THE ANATOMY SCHOOL.

Inferior only in the scale of importance to a knowledge of the structure of the human frame, is an acquaintance with the nature and properties of those substances which operate upon it, and control its diseased actions. These being for the most part derived either from the vegetable or mineral kingdoms, constitute the subject matter of two distinct sciences—botany and chemistry; both of which, therefore, are indispensable requisites to the medical art, and constitute important parts of professional education. Accordingly, during the course of the same century which witnessed the endowment of the first anatomical chair, provision was likewise made for the more effectual encouragement both of botany and of chemistry in the university [b].

[b] This century may perhaps be regarded as the golden age of Oxford science: it was during the course of it that a few individuals resident in the university, by their scientific meetings, laid the foundation of the Royal society; it was then that Wallis, Seth Ward, Bathurst, and Wren flourished; that Mellington the Savilian professor suggested to Grew the idea of the sexuality of plants; and that Dr. Wilkins prosecuted at Wadham college his ingenious researches and speculations on various branches of physics. See Evelyn's Memoirs, for an account of a visit paid by him to the latter.

The first of these studies, to which alone we shall now confine our attention, obtained a footing through the liberality of Henry lord Danvers, baron of Dauntsey in the county of Wilts, and earl of Danby in Yorkshire, at one time a gentleman-commoner of Christ Church; who, in the early part of the 17th century, with a view to the general improvement of learning, and especially of the faculty of medicine, having selected a spot without the east gate of Oxford, which was then meadow ground, but had in ancient times been a cemetery for the Jews, presented the university with 250*l.* to enable them to obtain immediate possession of it. With this sum they bought out the lease of the person then in occupation, and afterwards obtained one from the society of Magdalene college; to whom, as the proprietors, they agreed to pay an annual rent of 40 shillings. The level of the ground was then raised considerably, by the introduction of fresh soil, in order to prevent its being overflowed by the contiguous river: and on the day of St. James the Apostle, A. D. 1632, the vice-chancellor and other dignitaries went in procession from St. Mary's church to the garden, where Mr. Edward Dawson, a physician of Broadgates' hall, spoke an elegant oration; which being done, Dr. Clayton, the king's professor of medicine, spoke another. After this, the vice-chancellor laid the first stone of the rustic archway, according to the ancient custom, and concluded the ceremony by a short address. The greater part of the ground had probably been enclosed before with the present substantial wall of hewn stone, 14 feet high; which, as well as the archway, was finished under the directions of Inigo Jones. The expense of the whole outlay is said to have exceeded 5000*l.* The two figures of king Charles I. and II. which

stand on the right and left of the said archway, were put up at a later period, being defrayed out of the fine paid by Antony à Wood for a libel on the earl of Clarendon.

After the completion of the walls and archway, in 1633, the garden is said to have been stocked with various medicinal plants; and John Tradescant the elder, who has been already noticed under the head of the Ashmolean museum, was appointed gardener[c]. It is not certain, however, that this individual ever actually accepted the office, or took up his abode at Oxford in consequence; at any rate his services there were of short duration, since he died in the year 1638, within six years from the establishment of the garden.

The commencement of the civil wars put a stop to the munificent designs of lord Danby towards the Oxford garden; and his death, which took place 20 Jan. 1644–5, prevented his ever witnessing their entire execution. In his will, however, he appointed certain persons to settle, by legal conveyance to the university, the parsonage or rectory of Kirkdale in Yorkshire for the use of the said garden; and his brother, sir John Danvers, endeavoured to effect such an arrangement, that the garden should be kept in order, and the professor and gardener receive a stipend out of the revenues of the said estate[d]. Owing,

[c] From an engraving in Loggan's Oxford, published in 1675, it appears that there was at that time one conservatory for tender plants, 60 feet long. It probably stood fronting the High street, to the eastward of the Danby gateway. It was covered with tiles, and seems to have admitted little light.

[d] In 1654, when Evelyn visited the garden, he says the sensitive plant was shewn as a great wonder. There grew canes, olive trees, rhubarb, &c., but no extraordinary curiosities, except very good fruit, which the ladies tasted. In 1664 Evelyn again visited the garden, where were two large locust trees, and as many platani, and some rare plants under the culture of the elder Bobart.

nevertheless, to the unsettled state of the times, and the want of sufficient funds from the estate, which turned out less valuable than had been calculated upon, no step was taken towards the settlement of a professor till the year 1669, when Dr. Robert Morison[e] made application to the university for the appointment; upon which it was agreed, that an annual stipend of 40*l.* should be allowed him on condition of his reading lectures at certain times, most convenient to himself, during the spring and autumn. Accordingly he delivered his inaugural lecture in the school of medicine on the 2d of September, 1670; and on the 5th of that month removed to the Physic garden, where he lectured three times a week to a considerable audience. The following spring and autumn his course of lectures was repeated, and occasionally afterwards, for in 1675 Evelyn attended one of them. He was diverted, however, from continuing them regularly by the prosecution of his great work, the 'Historia Plantarum Oxoniensis,' of which he first published a specimen under the title of 'Plantarum umbelliferarum Distributio nova,' and afterwards a volume of the same work, entitled 'Plantarum Hist. Univ. Oxon. pars secunda,' containing a description of herbaceous plants only;

[e] This learned botanist was a native of Aberdeen, where he received his education. Espousing the royal cause during the troubles, he received a dangerous wound at the battle of the Brigg near Aberdeen; and upon his recovery took refuge in Paris, where he applied himself assiduously to the study of anatomy, botany, and zoology. In 1648 he took the degree of doctor of physic at Angers. From his skill in botany he was appointed superintendent of the duke of Orleans' fine garden at Blois, which he held till the death of the duke in 1660. Being known to Charles II, he was invited to England by that monarch, and appointed king's physician and professor of botany, with an appointment of 200*l.* and a house, as superintendent of the royal gardens. He died in London, 9 Nov. 1683, aged 63.

that on trees and shrubs, which was to constitute the first part of the work, having never been printed.

During the period that the professorship was held by Morison, Jacob Bobart the elder, a native of Brunswick, was gardener or supervisor[f]. He published a Catalogue of the plants in the garden in the year 1648, reprinted in 1658, from which it appears that about 2000 species were then cultivated, 600 of which were English.

On the death of Morison in 1683, the son of this Bobart, also named Jacob, succeeded to the chair of botany, and continued the labours of his predecessor by the publication of the third part of the Oxford History of Plants. He died in 1719, in the 79th year of his age[g].

Of his two immediate successors, Edwyn Sandys, D. M. of Wadham college, and Gilbert Trowe, D. M. of Merton, nothing particular is recorded; but in the year 1728 the whole establishment was placed upon an improved footing, and its permanence more effectually secured, by the munificence of Dr. William Sherard. This distinguished patron of botanical science was born in 1658, and after passing through Merchant Taylors' school, entered at St. John's college, Oxford, in 1677, and afterward became a fellow of that society. He travelled much on the continent; chiefly occupied in collecting plants, and in forming

[f] There is a small whole length of him in the frontispiece to Vertumnus, a poem on the garden; 8°. Oxford, 1713. In this he is dressed in a long vest, with a beard; which, it is said, on feast-days he used to have tagged with silver. He died 4 Feb. 1679–80, at the age of 81, leaving two sons, Jacob who became professor, and Tillemont who was also employed in the Physic garden. The present respectable bedel of the university is a lineal descendant of this patriarch of botany. He was buried in the church-yard of St. Peter's in the East, where there is a small tablet to his memory against the south wall. See Peshall's Monumental Inscriptions, p. 14.

[g] There is a portrait of him in the Oxford Almanack for 1719.

connexions with the most celebrated foreign botanists of the day; such as Herman, Boerhaave, and Tournefort. He is said to have been the author of a book published under the name of Samuel Wharton, entitled 'Schola Botanica;' being a catalogue of the plants exhibited by Tournefort to his botanical class in Paris for several years, during a part of which Sherard attended his lectures. He also edited Herman's 'Paradisus Batavus.' Being appointed consul at Smyrna, he availed himself of the opportunities which his residence in the East afforded him of collecting the plants of Natolia and Greece, of which the dried specimens still exist in his herbarium preserved at the Botanic garden. On his return he met with the celebrated Dillenius, whom he induced to accompany him to England in 1721; and in the year 1726 he commenced his designs for the advancement of botany at Oxford, by giving 500*l.* towards enlarging the conservatory, and by presenting a great number of curious plants and a library of botanical works to the same establishment. He likewise made over to the Physic garden an herbarium, which rendered Oxford, in the eyes of Linnæus, preeminent among the universities of Europe for its botanical treasures; and which sir James Smith, only fifteen years ago, pronounced as perhaps, excepting that of the learned Swede in his own possession, the most ample, authentic, and valuable botanical record in the world. In it may be seen original specimens from most of the writers of that day, named by themselves, accompanied by remarks, or by queries scarcely less instructive. He died two years afterwards, and by his will bequeathed 3000*l.* to provide a salary for the professor of botany, on condition that the university should supply the annual sum of 150*l.* towards the

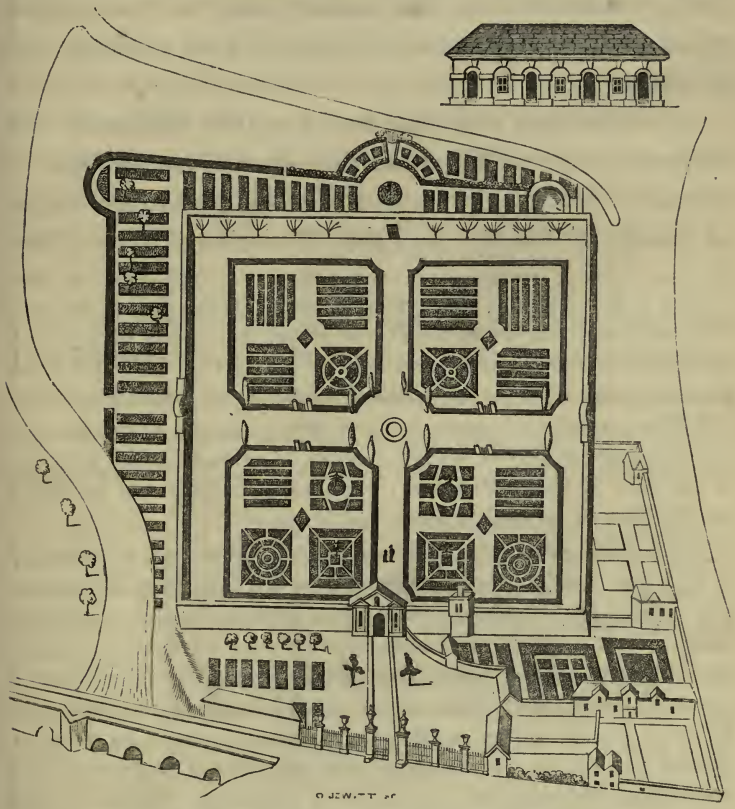
maintenance of the garden, and that Dr. Dillenius should be chosen the first professor.

The university accordingly made an arrangement with Sherard's executors, by which these terms were accepted, and by which the appointment to the professorship, after the death of Dillenius, was vested in the college of Physicians in London.

The garden, as it existed in Sherard's time, was divided into quarters by a double yew hedge, which extended from the principal gateway to the opposite extremity, and by a similar one, which ran from east to west, intersecting the former at right angles. Between these hedges the public were allowed to walk, and there was at one time a thoroughfare into Christ Church meadow through the centre. But the square plots of ground enclosed within these hedges, which contained the plants, appear to have been less easy of access, and to have been kept under lock and key. Of these hedges, the one which extended across the garden from east to west was cut down in the time of the younger Dr. Sibthorp; whilst the other, which divided the garden longitudinally, remained standing till the year 1834; when, having lost much of its former beauty, and being in the way of the new arrangements, it shared the same fate. The two large yews which in Bobart's time were clipped, according to the taste of the day, and the fashion of Dutch gardening, so as to represent two giants guarding the entrance to the garden on the side of the meadow, have been suffered to remain[h].

[h] These trees seem to have been the subjects of much rival wit in the university; for an account of which, see Gough's British Topography, vol. II. p. 138. No less than three ballads appertaining to them are preserved in Wood's collection in the Ashmolean library.

As to the existing conservatories, with the exception of the stove-house erected in 1834, there are allusions in the letters of Dillenius to their erection by James Sherard, the brother of the consul. Fronting the street, however, and occupying much of the ground which now



PLAN OF THE GARDEN, FROM LOGGAN; 1675.

is included in the approach to the London bridge, was a long building, which appears to have been erected soon after the first establishment of the garden as a conservatory; but which, probably when the new greenhouses were built, was converted into a receptacle for the herba-

rium and library, and into a residence for the professor. This building having been pulled down about the year 1790[i] by order of the street commissioners, to improve the approach to the bridge, such of its contents as were thought of most value were removed into the great central greenhouse[k], on the eastern side of the garden, which was soon afterwards converted into a library and lecture-room.

In compliance with the terms of Dr. Sherard's will, Dillenius was appointed the first Sherardian professor of botany in the year 1728, and was admitted to the degree of D. M. in 1735.[l] In 1736 he received a visit from

[i] In a letter of this date, Feb. 4, from Daniel Prince, he says, 'We are now taking down the Physic garden house and library; i. e. the botany professor's house and botanic library (tho' both new buildings), to make room for the approach to the bridge from the town.'

[k] This greenhouse seems to have been enlarged about the year 1715, in order to receive a great number of curious exotics presented in that year by bishop Robinson; sometime a member and benefactor of Oriel college, as already mentioned.

[l] This distinguished botanist was born at Darmstadt in Germany, in the year 1687. He was educated at the university of Geissen, and published a catalogue of the plants growing in that neighbourhood, a work which established his reputation as a botanist. He also communicated various memoirs to the Academia naturæ curiosorum, which appear in their Transactions, called Miscellanea Curiosa. But his great knowledge lay in cryptogamic botany; and this, which attracted the attention of Sherard, who was himself attached to this department, led him to invite him to England. Whilst in this country, he engaged himself in the task of describing and delineating the rare plants contained in the garden at Eltham near London, belonging to Dr. James Sherard, the brother of his patron, who was likewise an enthusiastic botanist. This splendid work appeared in 1732, in two vols. folio, under the name of Hortus Elthamensis, and was pronounced by Linnæus one of the most complete works of its kind ever published. He also brought out a new edition of Ray's Synopsis, with sundry additions. But his most important work was the Historia Muscorum, which he brought to completion at Oxford,

Linnæus, whose new system of botany he did not choose to countenance[m]. Their intercourse, however, at Oxford produced a mutual respect for each other's acquirements, and led to a correspondence which seems to have continued till the death of the Oxford professor in 1747. Dillenius was of a retired disposition, and recluse habits. His corpulency, combined with his close application to study, probably brought on an attack of apoplexy, which terminated his existence in the sixtieth year of his age.

Of his successor, the elder Dr. Sibthorp, of Magdalene college, little notice is preserved; but his son, John Sibthorp, D. M. of Lincoln college, who was appointed to the chair in 1784, will be ever memorable in the annals of botany for his zeal in the pursuit of science, no less than for his munificent designs to promote its advancement. The former feeling led him to undertake two journeys into Greece and the Archipelago, the first in 1784, the second in 1794[n]. On his death, in 1795, he evinced

and published at the Sheldon press in 1741. All the subjects of this volume were drawn and etched with his own hand; and, in spite of subsequent improvements, the labour, accuracy, and discrimination displayed throughout the whole work will prevent it from ever becoming obsolete.

[m] Linnæus, it is said, surprised Dillenius in company with his patron Dr. Sherard, and having apologized in Latin for his inability to speak English, threw Dillenius off his guard, who said carelessly to Sherard, 'This is the young man who would confound all botany.' Linnæus gathered the meaning of this speech by tracing the verb *confound* to its Latin root; and he soon took an opportunity of retaliating, by slightly alluding to it while he was demonstrating in the garden some of the new genera to which Dillenius had particularly objected. He quickly constrained the Oxford professor to form a high opinion of his abilities, but could never succeed in making him a proselyte.

[n] In the first of these journeys he engaged at Vienna, as draughtsman, the celebrated Ferdinand Bauer, with whom he visited Constantinople, Crete, Cyprus, and other islands of the Grecian Archipelago.

his anxiety for the future advancement of his favourite science by making over to the Botanic garden all his drawings, books of natural history, and collections : and still more by bequeathing a freehold estate, for the purpose, first, of publishing his Flora Græca in 10 folio volumes, with 100 coloured plates in each ; and afterwards of endowing a professorship of rural economy in his own university. Of the splendid work here mentioned a part only has appeared in the interval since his death ; and the slowness with which the publication proceeds has reduced the subscribers, who never were numerous, to a very small amount. The work, however, will remain a splendid monument of the science and zeal of its author, though its value and interest would have doubtless been enhanced, had circumstances allowed of its more rapid completion.

Dr. Sibthorp was succeeded by the late learned professor, Dr. George Williams of C. C. C., who continued in

He also travelled over a considerable part of the Morea, and did not return to England till the autumn of 1787. The value of the services which Dr. Sibthorp had rendered to botany during these travels was generally appreciated, and the Crown in consideration of them made an addition to his stipend as professor in 1793. This augmentation, consisting of 100*l.* per annum, exclusive of the same sum granted towards the keeping up of the garden, was then charged on the privy purse ; but has since been annually voted by parliament. Dr. Sibthorp, convinced that much remained to be done, for the completion of his great undertaking, set out a second time, in 1794, for the same country, attended by Francis Borone as botanical assistant, and accompanied by his friend Mr. Hawkins. With them he visited Bithynia, mount Olympus, the Troad, the Isles of Lemnos and Imbros, mount Athos, Attica, Patras, and Zante. Of the following year they spent two months in the Morea ; after which Dr. Sibthorp parted from his companion, Mr. Hawkins, and returned to England by Otranto. A severe cold caught during the voyage to that port proved the exciting cause of a pulmonary affection ; which, after his return to England, carried him off in the February of the subsequent year.

possession till his death in 1834; when the present professor, C. G. B. Daubeny, M. D. fellow of Magdalene college, was unanimously chosen.

Considerable improvements have been lately made by means of a liberal subscription raised in the university, augmented by a contribution from the trustees of the Radcliffe fund, to which so many other public institutions in Oxford are indebted, and a donation of 500*l.* consols from the late professor of botany[o].

The Sherardian herbarium, with other collections of older date, now occupies the whole of the lower apartment fitted up as a lecture-room in 1795; whilst the books, presented by Sherard, Sibthorp, and others, together with the more modern accessions to the herbarium, are secured from damp and injury by being placed in two spacious rooms on the first floor of a building just erected behind it, where they can be readily consulted. A new stove-house for tropical plants has been also added; and two basins for aquatic plants have been constructed in the garden: the part designed for the illustration of the Linnæan system of botany constitutes all to the east of the central walk; and that appropriated for the elucidation of the Natural Method includes all the space westward. The ground beyond the walls is confined chiefly to plants employed in medicine, agriculture, and the arts; except a part set aside for experiments connected with vegetable physiology or practical gardening. There is likewise a Salicetum near the river, containing almost every species of British willow.

The most defective parts of the present establishment are the conservatories; which being constructed a century

[o] In Hooker's Botanical Miscellany, vol. I. and in the Philosophical Magazine for 1829, is an interesting account by Dr. Schultes of Landshut in Bavaria of his visit to the Botanic garden in 1826.

ago, probably after the model of those which Sherard may have seen existing under a more southern and brighter sky, admit too little light to suit the atmosphere of England. It is to be hoped, however, so much having been already done to improve the garden in other respects, that the time is not far distant when these will also be placed more on a par with those of other universities.

Were the funds of the garden sufficiently augmented, its situation affords singular facilities for making it one of the finest in Europe. A direct communication with the walks round Christ Church meadow might be effected, with the concurrence of that society; planting there all the varieties of hardy trees and shrubs, so as to make that the Arboretum of the garden: and an additional aquarium, with a collection of marsh plants, might be formed out of the small island on the south side of Magdalene bridge. This would also be a great improvement to the principal entrance into Oxford, and the effect from the bridge would be very striking.

NEW BUILDING; 1835.

F. Mackenzie J. Le Keux

THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL.

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MEMORIALS OF OXFORD.

The Martyrs' Memorial.

It has doubtless occurred to many even the most casual admirers of the beauties of Oxford, that amongst the yet standing remains of pious and devout men, the many a noble fabric that tells so plainly of the holy dead, no record until lately has marked that all-important crisis in the history of our Church, the Reformation of the sixteenth century; that although in this very city one archbishop and two bishops bore testimony at the stake to the faith once delivered to the saints, yet that no monumental erection nor any public devotional act commemorative of such an event remains; nothing to shew, that Archbishop Cranmer, Bishops Ridley and Latimer, underwent that fiery ordeal amongst us. A moment's reflection however will shew that it has been out of no intentional disrespect to their memories that as their bodies so their names have been suffered to sleep in the dust of the earth, but that it has been entirely in accordance with a system that has prevailed in England, since the earliest dawn of a reforming principle shewed itself amongst us. Since that period the name of one only saint has been added to our calendar. Many reasons it is obvious are to be advanced why this should be so,

many reasons especially why the names of the three of whom we write should be omitted by the Church, but this is not the place to enter into them; they are only mentioned to shew that because out of sight they have not necessarily been out of mind, any more than we are to suppose that the society of the neighbouring college has forgotten its second founder, because no external mark is there to shew where rest his martyred bones.

We live however now in a day when the appreciation of bygone worth, if not deeper felt, is more openly expressed. It has become, what might almost be called with truth, the popular taste to respect and venerate the great and good to which in past ages our country has given birth; and it was in accordance with such a feeling that about ten years since, on the 17th of November, 1838, a meeting was held in Oxford and a resolution passed, that the best mode of testifying a grateful admiration of the pious Martyrs would be the erection of a monumental structure, in which architecture and sculpture should combine to record the fact of their preferring the endurance of a most cruel death to a sacrifice of principles. Spite however of such a vigorous display, and of the feeling above mentioned, two years and a half were yet suffered to elapse before any tangible evidence of the existence of such a will was to be made manifest to the world, and this for many reasons. It was the wish of some of the principal movers of the design, and a wish prompted by the highest and holiest feeling, that a church would be the most fitting monument of such a cause, and in accordance with this view a resolution was passed on the 31st of Jan., 1839, to the effect that a church should be built near the place where the Martyrs suffered, and that it

should be made commemorative, chiefly by external decorations, of their faith and fortitude and of the cause and occasion of their suffering: but an obstacle to this quickly arose in the fact that no site near the scene of their death could be procured, that spot being surrounded by houses on all sides, besides having already two churches in its immediate vicinity[a]. This plan therefore proving to be impracticable, another general meeting was held on the 5th of March, 1840, when it was further resolved, "that, as the most appropriate method of carrying out the spirit of the resolution of the previous meeting, a monumental structure should be erected at the northern extremity of St. Mary Magdalene churchyard, in connection with the re-building and enlarging the northern side of that church, so as to be capable of containing about the same number of persons as it was proposed to accommodate in a separate church or chapel; the aisle to be called the Martyrs' aisle, and to be made commemorative of them, their acts and sufferings, chiefly by external decorations." By this resolution it was thought that all difficulties would be removed; there would be the distinctive monument pointing to the memory of the creature, a memorial of those who endured shame and death, "suffering wrongfully," and there would be the holy aisle, in honour of the Creator, of Him, who in the fiery ordeal gave strength and courage for the struggle.

The committee would have been glad we believe to have fixed the site of the monument at a somewhat greater distance from the churchyard, but there were

[a] The precise spot would be difficult to describe, but it must have been nearly on the site of the foundation of the houses immediately opposite the tower of Balliol College.

impediments in the way which could not easily be overcome, and the delay already occasioned made them fearful of any further protraction. Accordingly invitations were forthwith issued to the architectural world to furnish designs for the undertaking, suggesting to the competitors the Eleanor crosses as a general idea of the nature of the monument desired, and mentioning more especially the one still remaining at Waltham for the particular type. The successful candidates proved to be Messrs. Scott and Moffat, of Spring Gardens, with whose exquisite and elaborate drawing it was determined at once to proceed.

The day chosen for the laying of the first stone was Wednesday the 19th of May, 1841, the third centenary from that same month, in which the whole bible in English, and that bible Cranmer's, was first "authorised and appointed to be frequented and used in every parish church in England." The stone was laid, after a very eloquent address from the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, B.D., by the Chairman of the Committee of Management, the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Master of University College. Within it was enclosed a copper plate, on which was engraven the same inscription as that which may now be seen upon the northern base of the cross. The Memorial from this time went steadily forward, and would have proceeded with greater rapidity but for the elaborate nature of the cross itself on the one hand, and on the other an unfortunate deficiency in the subscriptions, in consequence of the double call upon the original fund owing to the now two-fold character of the work. The aisle however, which was of the more immediate consequence, was continued with all possible industry, and after a due exercise of patience the crowning cross found

its resting-place on the summit of the Memorial, to the infinite credit of those who designed as of those who executed.

The stone of which it is built is of the same character, as it is from the same vicinity, as that used in the erection of the New Houses of Parliament. It is a finely crystallized magnesian limestone, from a quarry near Mansfield in Derbyshire, and peculiarly fitted for a monument such as the Memorial Cross, combining hardness and closeness in its granular structure, with at the same time a capability of being cut in the most delicate possible forms. A moment's observation will shew in the exquisitely carved canopies and finials, how fully it has borne out the expectations formed of it. The figures of the Martyrs are of picked and well-seasoned Caen stone, and are carved by Mr. Henry Weeks, for some time the first sculptor in the late Sir Francis Chantrey's studio, and selected by Sir Francis himself as a fit person to undertake the work. In the niches in which they now stand, that to the north, facing St. Giles's church, is intended to represent Archbishop Cranmer, that to the south-east, or looking towards Balliol, Bishop Ridley, and that to the south-west, or the Corn Market, Latimer.

It would be superflous in this place to enter into a full description of the cross itself; the general character of the Eleanor crosses are so well understood, and the engravings of our own Memorial so carefully and accurately executed, that the reader will gain a more exact notion of what it is from the annexed engraving, than any the most elaborate description of the pen. Suffice it to say that in its shape it is hexagonal, a form

which spite of the rich and varied decorations of canopy, and niche, and pediment, is throughout apparent. It is divided like other monuments of the sort into three stages or stories, with a terminating member, increasing in richness of decoration as we approach the top. The transition from one story to the other is exquisitely contrived, so that in the gradation no appearance of abruptness is at all discernible. The measurements of these stories is as follows; first story, 21 ft. 7 in.; second story, 20 ft.; third story, 13 ft. 2 in.; from crocketed parapet to the top of the finial cross, 11 ft. 11 in.; which with the platform of steps on which it stands, 6 ft. 4 in., will give a total height of 73 ft. The proportions of the Waltham cross, which, as has been noticed above, it was the wish of the committee that the architects should keep in view in preparing their own designs, are very different from this. Its height is considerably less, whilst its base is of greater strength and solidity; the former being no more than 45 ft., and the latter for such a height almost too wide and heavy; the Memorial cross is also more carefully worked out in its detail; in its basement story greater strength and boldness are given to the mouldings, more projection to the buttresses, and an increased depth to the receding panels; the heraldic devices with which it is charged are also more effectually brought out. In the second story the principal niches are increased in width and more open on all sides, so that the statues are more fully and freely shewn than in that of Eleanor. The third story is far superior, carrying out the decorations to the very apex, while in the other it is scarcely more than an unornamented shaft.

The inscription is as follows:

TO THE GLORY OF GOD,
AND IN GRATEFUL COMMEMORATION OF HIS SERVANTS,
THOMAS CRANMER,
NICHOLAS RIDLEY,
HUGH LATIMER,
PRELATES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND,
WHO NEAR THIS SPOT
YIELDED THEIR BODIES TO BE BURNED,
BEARING WITNESS
TO THE SACRED TRUTHS,
WHICH THEY HAD AFFIRMED AND MAINTAINED
AGAINST THE ERRORS OF THE CHURCH OF ROME,
AND REJOICING
THAT TO THEM IT WAS GIVEN
NOT ONLY TO BELIEVE IN CHRIST
BUT ALSO TO SUFFER FOR HIS SAKE,
THIS MONUMENT
WAS ERECTED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD GOD
M DCCC XLI.

As it is generally for the sake of brevity termed, in reality comprehends under its roof two foundations or endowments, that, namely, of Sir Robert Taylor on the one hand, and of Dr. Randolph on the other. Of each of these it will be proper to speak severally, as each had its origin in the liberality of an individual. Sir Robert Taylor, by a codicil to his will dated in 1788, bequeathed certain monies and lands, afterwards commuted, in consequence of a dispute which arose between the heir, Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq., and the University, to the sum of £65,000, "for the purpose of applying the interest and produce thereof in the purchasing of freehold land within, or if possible to be made within, the jurisdiction of the said University, for the erecting a proper edifice therein, and for establishing a foundation for the teaching and improving the European languages in such manner as should from time to time be approved of by the said Chancellor and Scholars in Convocation assembled."

Sir Robert, if he had not experienced it in his own person, had probably witnessed the inconvenience to which young men were subjected, on finding themselves, after having gone through the ordeal of a University education, still ignorant of those European languages, without a knowledge of which they could never rise to any important office in the state, or reap any material benefit from the rapidly advancing progress of continental literature.

The first act of the University towards carrying out the views of Sir. R. Taylor, and Dr. Randolph, ap-

F. Mackenzie. J. H. L. Kerr.

THE UNIVERSITY GALLERIES AND TAYLOR BUILDING.

peared in the issue of a notice, bearing date the 6th of June, 1839, that a premium of £100 would be awarded to the architect who should furnish the best plan for the erection of two buildings, the one to contain lecture-rooms and libraries for the study of European languages, the other to consist of galleries for statues and paintings. This notice was understood by the gentlemen who furnished plans for the undertaking, and understood probably according to the intention of the framers of the notice, to mean that the two buildings should in point of fact be only one building, or at all events, two connected by one and the same roof, so as to give the idea of one handsome edifice; and hence arose a difficulty in the way of the architect, increased by the shape of the only available piece of ground to be procured, how to combine the two objects under an exterior which was only to represent one. And this must always remain the excuse with such who are dissatisfied with the present building, as well for the architect himself, as for the delegates who selected his design in preference to those of his twenty-seven competitors.

Of the designs first sent in by the 31st of October five were set apart for consideration, and the opinion of a distinguished architect then at the head of his profession, taken upon them, as to their respective capabilities for the objects contemplated. The result was the award of the premium of £100, as above stated, to C. R. Cockerell, Esq., (now Sir C. R. Cockerell,) and a second premium of £50 to Mr. John Plowman, Jun., of Oxford; the others failed principally in a most important feature, namely, 'light.' On the 3rd of February, 1840, accordingly, the plans of Mr. Cockerell,

'subject to future improvements in matters of detail,' were submitted for the approbation of Convocation; on the 18th of the same month it was proposed 'to nominate a delegacy to carry into effect the plans approved by Convocation, with power to confer with the architect as to the improvement in matters of detail, to arrange the contracts with the builders,' &c., which was at once approved and acted upon. A year was now passed in correspondence with the architect, having reference principally to the working drawings, plans of alterations, the receiving and deliberating upon builders' tenders, &c., so that it was not until the 23rd of March, 1841, that the University seal was affixed to a contract with Messrs. Baker, of Lambeth, on their undertaking to execute Mr. Cockerell's revised designs at a sum not exceeding £50,000. The work now went rapidly forward, so that in February, 1843, not two years from the signing of the contract, the galleries of the west wing were reported in a fit state to receive the casts of the principal works of Sir Francis Chantrey, liberally presented to the University by his widow; and in eighteen months from this period, namely, in August, 1844, the work contemplated in the contract was declared to have been completed. Two months however before this, regulations respecting the University Galleries had been approved by Convocation, which will be mentioned presently. Those having reference to the Taylor Institution were not submitted to the house until the 10th of April, 1845, when the particulars relating to the curators and their duties, the library, and the porter, were passed; those of the professors, teachers, and librarian rejected. As however the proceeds of the Taylor fund had been anticipated to a large

amount in the erection of the building, and the entire resources therefore not being yet available, there was no immediate hurry in coming to a conclusion with respect to these appointments, and consequently plenty of time for weighing the question more thoroughly and ascertaining more exactly what was the general sense of the University upon the matter. It was not therefore until the 4th of March, 1847, that regulations were agreed upon, which form the present statutes for the government of the Institution, and those or some of them at least of only a temporary character, probationary that is for a period of five years.

The Curators were to be nine in number. The Vice-Chancellor, the two Proctors, and the Regius Professor of Modern History, to be four of that number. The remaining five to be approved by Convocation.

To hold their office for five years only, but to be re-eligible. Their duties to be, to nominate the Professor and Teachers, under certain restrictions ; to remove the Teachers if need be ; to appoint the Librarian, and if need be to remove him ; and in short, to exercise the general government of the Institution, and to carry the Regulations into effect.

They were moreover empowered to employ a sum not exceeding One Thousand Pounds in the purchase of books for the general purposes of the Institution, and to employ a further sum, not exceeding One Hundred Pounds in each year, in the purchase of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and journals, for the same general purposes.

The first Professor was to be appointed, and at first for *five years* only, with the title, "Professor of Modern European Languages ;" but to be re-eligible.

To be removable at any time with the concurrence of at least five Curators for neglect of duty, or for immorality, or for teaching or holding tenets at variance with the doctrines or discipline of the Church of England; to be a Member of the University at the time of his *admission*, and to receive an annual stipend of £400. If in holy orders, to have no parochial charge during the residence hereinafter required of him. His duties to be, to lecture on the Philology or Literature of some of the principal Languages of Europe. The Lectures to be gratis, and open to all Members of the University.

A Librarian also was to be appointed by the Curators, at an annual stipend of £150. To be resident in the Building, and to have the charge and superintendence of it. The Library to be open to all Members of the University within certain hours during daylight.

In addition to the officers above named, Teachers were to be appointed *at first* in German and French, and for *five years* only, but to be re-eligible, at an annual stipend each of £150. Their teaching and lecturing to be gratis, and open to all Members of the University.

The Library has been already furnished with a considerable number of books, chiefly works of Italian writers, by the bequest of the Rev. Robert Finch[b], who

[b] The Reverend Robert Finch, a native of London, only son of Thomas Finch, of Great Ormond Street, in the city of Westminster, Esquire, sometime scholar and M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford, died at his residence in Rome, Sept. 16, 1830.

By his will, dated August 19, 1828, he gave (inter alia) "all his books, manuscripts, statues, busts, bas reliefs, bronzes, medals, coins, gems, prints, pictures, and drawings" to Henry Mayer, Esq., of Leghorn, in Tuscany, for his life, and after his decease to the Univer-

was formerly a member of Balliol college, and dying at Rome in the year 1830, bequeathed his books, together with some pictures, &c., to the University. It is a handsome room, measuring forty feet square, and lofty, and indeed is the only important feature in this part of the building; the remainder being occupied by rooms of different dimensions, as lecture rooms and studies for the Professors, with lodgings for the Librarian.

The Taylor Building is comprised in the wing which faces St. Giles's, and is entered from the street by a flight of steps rising from between four columns, on the capitals of which rest four statues, intended to represent the languages of Europe. On the base of each are engraved the names of the most famous literary characters of France, Italy, Germany, and Spain. The remainder of the building is devoted to sculpture and painting, and styled

sity of Oxford, "upon condition that the whole be kept separate from any other collection and be called and named Finch's collection, and be deposited in the Ashmolean Museum, or if there be not ample space therein, in some other convenient building where visitors and students may have access thereto."

"And in order that the aforesaid collection might not be deteriorated," the testator further bequeathed, "from and immediately after the decease of the survivor of Maria his wife and the said Henry Mayer, to the Warden of New College, the Master of Balliol College, the President of Trinity College, and the Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum and their successors in office for ever, all his monies vested in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. South Sea Stock (which amounted to £1060), the yearly interest of which he enjoins should be divided into two equal portions, of which one moiety should be employed in maintaining and preserving the collection, and the other moiety in purchasing useful objects to increase the same."

Mrs. Finch died in March, 1839. The life interest of Mr. Mayer in the collection was purchased by the University in 1840, and it was then brought over from Italy.]

The history of their erection has been told in that of the preceding building, so that it remains only to speak of their object. The legacy of Dr. Randolph, bequeathing £2000, was to the intent that a building should be erected for the reception of the Pomfret statues, belonging to the University of Oxford, and for paintings, engravings, and other curiosities which may occasionally be left to that learned body. The Pomfret statues, which were before deposited in the Logic schools, now occupy the greater part of the basement-story as well as a portion of the gallery facing Beaumont-street, and which measures 180 feet in length, by 28 in width. The western wing at right angles with the gallery, measuring 90 feet by 28, a very handsome room, is at present given up to the Chantrey statues, or busts and casts of monumental and other effigies in plaster, the original of some of the principal works of that distinguished sculptor.

On the upper story are rooms or galleries for pictures, the entrance to which is by a stone staircase adorned by way of frieze at the top with casts of the Phygaleian marbles, representing the battles of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ; the originals of which are in the British Museum. Adjoining the landing is a small room or ante-room forming the access to a fire-proof gallery of 70 feet by 28, in which is exhibited a collection of original drawings by Raffaelle and Michael Angelo larger than exists in any other gallery in Europe. Of the former great artist there are as many as one hundred and ninety drawings, of the latter, whose works are so rare as scarcely to be known beyond the Vatican, eighty. In the Louvre only three are to be found by M. Angelo, and twenty-one by

Raffaelle. The collection was originally formed principally by sir Thomas Lawrence, at whose death they came into the hands of the Messrs. Woodburn, by whom they were offered to the trustees of the National Gallery. This negociation failing, it was suggested by Dr. Cramer, then principal of New Inn Hall, now the dean of Carlisle, that such an acquisition would form a grand nucleus on which to form a collection for the University Galleries; and accordingly at a meeting held in the Radcliffe Library on the 9th of November, 1841, the Vice-Chancellor in the chair, it was resolved unanimously to enter into a subscription for their purchase, and "that all members and friends of the University, and all who take an interest in the cultivation of the fine arts, be earnestly invited to contribute to the proposed object." From the statements then made, it appears that in addition to the Lawrence collection, entire with the exception of a few previously disposed of to the king of Holland, others had been added from the collections of Mr. Harman, one of which, a study of heads in black chalk, had cost him the sum of £300.

The sum asked for the whole in the first instance was ten thousand guineas, and the subscriptions went rapidly on until it reached about one fourth of that sum. From that time it became more and more languid, and it was evident that the collection must have gone abroad or been dispersed, had not a noble lord (the present earl of Eldon) stepped forward in a most princely spirit, and contributed the munificent sum of four thousand one hundred pounds to secure them for the University: the proprietors at the same time very liberally abating their original demand, that so interesting a collection might not be lost to the country. The room in, and desks on,

which they are exhibited, are all very well calculated to exhibit their perfections to the utmost, and as it could not be that they should remain in London, we may well congratulate ourselves and the country that they have found a resting-place in Oxford.

The adjoining chamber is a handsome picture gallery, lighted from the roof, 100 ft. long by 28 wide, and the same in height. Its present furniture, with the exception of a picture or two lately presented, has been borrowed from the picture gallery of the Bodleian Library. Its attractions we hope will increase rapidly.

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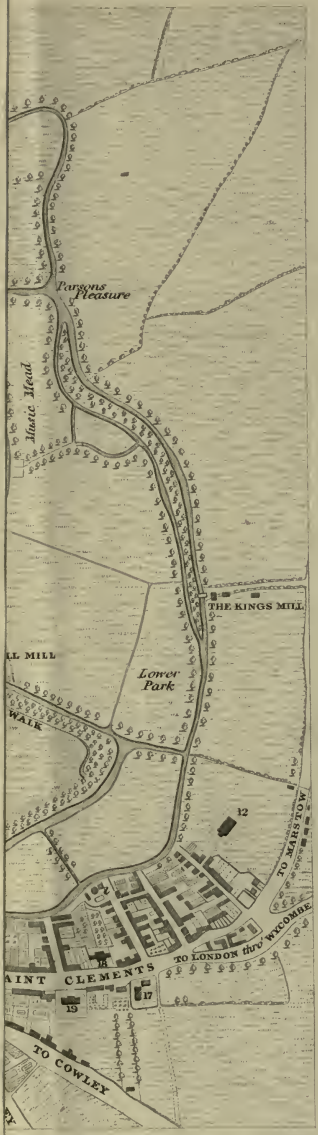

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